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Hardy Ferns
and
Flowers
Bog Plants
Native Shrubs
Orchids

WILD FLOWERS A SPECIALTY

Edward Gillett
Southwick
Mass

Preliminary Notes



HERE is a growing demand for hardy plants that will live year after year, and when once planted and properly cared for grow stronger, and we may expect to see come up each year with renewed vigor. Of annuals we must sow the seed each year, but these **HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS**, as the name implies, are hardy; being herbaceous, they die down to the ground when matured, and being perennial, the roots live year after year. Of **BORDER PLANTS** we have the old established kinds, and are adding to the list the best new sorts.

Japan Iris, Peonies, Phloxes, Hardy Primroses, Campanulas, English Violets, etc., the class of hardy plants most popular and best suited for beds and borders, we are growing here in cold New England in quantity, and they are suitable for almost any place where plants will grow.

There is in the **WILD FLOWERS** a richness of both flowers and foliage quite desirable in the home surroundings, and, being American, they take kindly to cultivation in American soil; and are all the more desirable since we knew many of them in the old childhood home, we looked for them in the rambles through the woods, along the mountain path or by the old brook, and learned the best places for Arbutus, Young Wintergreens, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Hepaticas, Snake-root, Trilliums, Cowslips. Now, while a great many of the wild flowers are as easily grown in the open border as the old garden sorts, others do not take so kindly to this mode of treatment; those found in moist, rich, shady places are often the fairest kinds, and quite often the ones which do not grow readily when transplanted unless we give them the right soil and surroundings. Growing in the wild, they rest in soil largely composed of decayed leaves (leaf-mold), constantly kept moist by a good mulching of leaves and deep shade; the soil is porous, allowing good drainage. Low-growing shrubs, unevenness of the ground, rocks and trees, all help to keep the air about the plants moist and cool and still, and it depends very largely on these conditions what our success will be in growing some of these hardy native plants.

We find that a **box** or **coldframe** aids greatly in establishing many of these wild wood plants. Select a moist shady place among shrubbery if convenient, or where the air does not circulate freely. We use a frame 3 x 6 feet (so a common sash can be used) and about a foot deep, putting 3 or 4 inches of coarse litter at the bottom, which will insure good drainage, and on top about 3 inches garden soil, leaf-mold and bog-moss in about equal parts. After planting and moderately watering, the sash is put on for a little, but raised slightly; this keeps the air moist and new roots will form in a few days. Of course the plants have to be watched closely when the glass is on, as the same rule applies to these plants as to any others when growing in a frame under glass. After they are well established with new roots, the frame can be removed, putting something like ferns around the raised bed to keep the soil in place. Chimaphilas, Partridge Berry, and even Trailing Arbutus, one of the very hardest of the wild flowers to grow, seem to take kindly to this mode of treatment. If a frame is not available, use for plants that are hard to establish like Wintergreen, Prince's Pine, Arbutus, etc., a **covering of leaves**, say 2 inches or just enough to keep the plants cool and the ground from drying, allow them to **stay on the bed a whole season**, when they should be well established. They can be planted in spring or autumn, any time when not in full growth.

HARDY ORCHIDS. These are quite hardy in New England, and, when given proper care and place, are among the choicest of our flora. Nothing can be more charming or showy than a great field of *Cypripedium spectabile* in full bloom.

HARDY FERNS. The possibilities of this class seem to be but little understood; even nurserymen and florists do not seem to realize that here in cold New England is a class of plants consisting of over 40 species and varieties, especially adapted for planting in cold, dark corners, near buildings, under trees, in dry woodlands, wet springy places, and many others which it is desired to beautify, but for which the proper plants could not be found.

POSTPAID. We will deliver at any post-office in the United States, the **Ferns, Hardy Perennials, Bog and Aquatic Plants and Orchids** given in this Catalogue at prices named, **but this offer does not include Trees, Shrubs and Roses.**

Parties often desire somewhat heavier stock than can easily go by mail. We can usually accommodate them, and shall be glad to do so when our stock will warrant it, if they will pay the express charges. We can often make selections of **extra strong clumps**, when such are desired, at a reasonable advance in price from catalogue rate.

TREES, SHRUBS AND ROSES. These are too heavy for the mail, but they will be delivered at the express or freight office here, the purchaser paying transportation charges when goods are received. When stock can be packed in small boxes no charge is made, but when larger boxes or bales are used a charge will be made to cover actual cost.

EXPRESS RATES. The express company here (Adams) offers to carry nursery stock at a reduction of **20 per cent discount from the regular rate**. Thirty-five pounds can be sent to Boston or New York for 35 cents, and 1 cent for each additional pound; 100 pounds go for 80 cents. Eleven pounds can be sent to Chicago for 35 cents, and 3 cents for each additional pound. See that the **red tag** is on all express packages; this is a reminder that it is entitled to a discount of 20 per cent from the regular express rates.

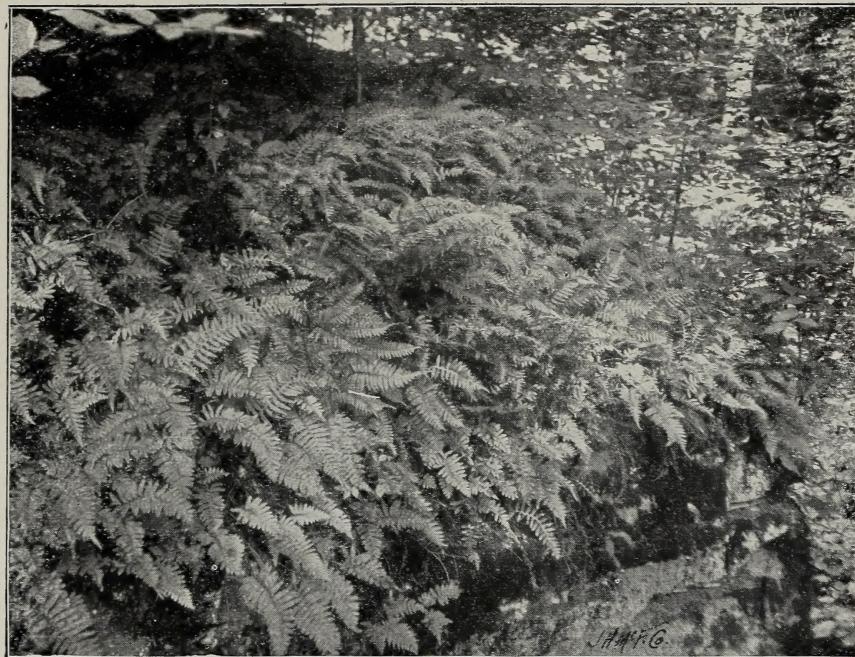
REMITTANCES may be made by Registered Letter, by Post Office Money Order on Southwick, Mass., or by draft.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION. A copy will be sent with each shipment.

See third cover page for Collections of Flowering Plants.

Address all communications to

EDWARD GILLETT, Southwick, Mass.

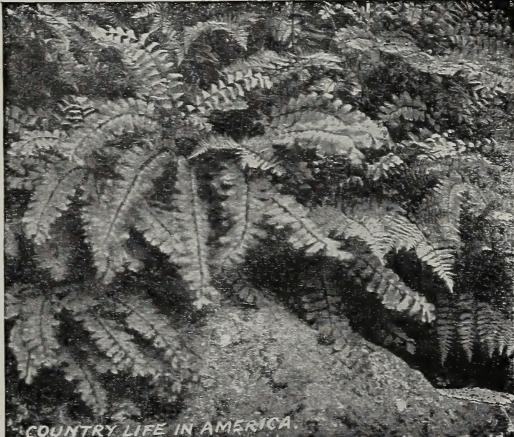


POLYPODIUM VULGARE (See page 8)

HARDY FERNS

The Ferns of New England (about 40 kinds) take as readily to cultivation as the common garden flowers. While flowers require a sunny place, Ferns delight in some shaded nook shut out from the bright sunlight by buildings or trees; they can also be grown in boxes or pans on the porch, in the house or under trees, any place that is shaded; but are not suitable for house culture in winter, for that is their time of rest; they will not respond to any attention we may give them in winter unless it be near the springtime.

Soils. We grow the greater share of these Ferns in a moist and sandy loam soil well drained, under a covering of boughs high enough to work under and get among the beds. In making the beds we use for the smaller Ferns a good sprinkling of leaf-mold and a little well-decayed manure made very fine; this is thoroughly mixed with the soil, and after the Ferns are planted a little leaf-mold sprinkled around the plants tends to keep the soil light and porous. Raising the beds 2 or 3 inches, a little higher in the center, gives better drainage and allows the surplus water to drain off. The larger and stronger kinds thrive in almost any soil, shaded and not too wet; they



COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

ADIANTUM PEDATUM (See page 2)

Have your Ferns sent by express when practicable, as we can send heavier stock

require no special care or soil, yet will respond to cultivation as readily as other plants. Order by number if you wish.

Give a good mulching of leaves in winter. Our hardy Ferns can be planted at any time when not in full growth, in early spring as soon as the frost is gone, and any time in autumn until the ground is frozen.

1 **ADIANTUM pedatum** (Maidenhair Fern). One of the prettiest. Grows about a foot high in rich shades, and responds readily to cultivation. This, like nearly all the Ferns, needs good drainage. It will establish itself in one season, and increase in strength year after year. Plant 1 foot apart for massing. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. (See illustration on page 1.)

2 **ASPIDIUM acrostichoides** (Christmas Fern). An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for planting with other sorts. Plant 1 foot apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

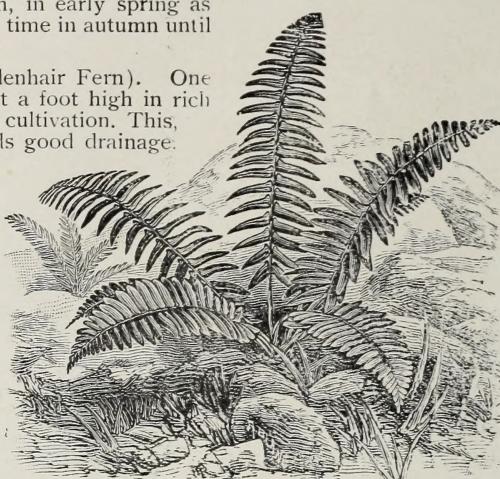
3 **A. aculeatum**, var. **Braunii** (Prickly Shield Fern). The leaves are evergreen and shining, and when well grown it is one of the finest of our native Ferns. It

is found along the mountain brooks, but takes quite readily to cultivation in the shaded corner where the drainage is good; benefited by a little leaf-mold. Grows about 12 to 18 inches high; plant 1 foot apart. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

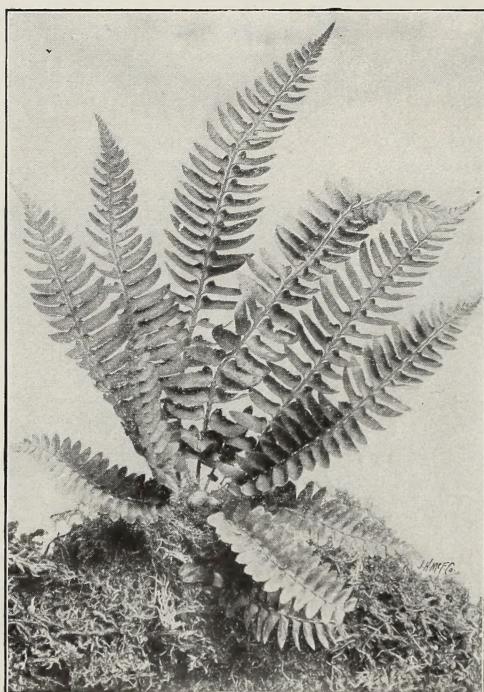
4 **A. Boottii** (Boott's Wood Fern). An intermediate form between *A. cristatum* and *A. spinulosum* found sparingly in swamps. 1 to 1½ feet; evergreen. Plant in moist garden soil in a shady spot, 1 foot apart; no special soil required. Rare. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

5 **A. cristatum** (Crested Wood Fern). This is a more common evergreen Fern, found in wet springy places; about a foot high. A moist shady place is suited to its growth. It gives a decided coloring to the Fern bed; plant about 8 inches apart in front of the tall sorts. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

6 **A. cristatum**, var. **Clintonianum**. In every way larger than the preceding. A showy Fern and easy to grow in any shaded spot; it will thrive in quite wet places. 2 to 3 feet high. Plant 18 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.



ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES



ASPIDIUM MUNITUM (See page 3)

7 **ASPIDIUM Filix-mas** (Male Fern). A very beautiful and hardy Fern, green all the year. Rare. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Plant in a rich, shady place. 1 foot apart. 30 cts. each.



ASPIDIUM MARGINALE

10 **A. munitum.** An evergreen Fern from Oregon resembling *A. acrostichoides*, but finer; desirable for rockwork in shade. See illustration on page 2. 9 inches apart. 25 cts. each.

11 **A. Noveboracense** (New York Shield Fern). A slender species about a foot high, in moist, shady woods, with fronds 3 to 4 inches wide. Pale green. Fine for massing, as seen in cut. Plant 9 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

12 **A. spinulosum** (Spinulose Wood Fern). A very pretty evergreen species, about 15 inches high, with finely dissected fronds about 4 inches wide. Quite a prominent Fern in moist woods and on shaded banks, where it becomes easily established when planted. It does quite well in the Fern bed planted well back. Plant 18 inches apart. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

13 **A. spinulosum**, var. **dilatatum**. Similar to *A. spinulosum*, but with broader fronds. This is usually found in moist, cool shaded places in beds of leaf-mold well toward the top of our higher mountains. Give it an abundance of this black wood dirt in planting in the bed. 18 inches apart. 20c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

14 **A. Thelypteris** (Marsh Shield Fern). A foot high, with fronds about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. We see this growing wild in large beds where it is quite wet, in open, sunny places. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and is benefited by adding a little leaf mold. 15 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.

15 **ASPLENIUM angustifolium** (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort). A charming Fern with light green graceful fronds. Do not miss it in making up your list. Grows 1 to 3 feet high, with simply divided fronds; these divisions are 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places where it is quite moist. It takes quite kindly to cultivation in the Fern bed. Set well back, about 18 inches apart. 20c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

8 **A. Goldianum** (Goldie's Wood Fern). This species often grows 4 feet high, with fronds a foot or more wide. Broadly ovate in outline, deep green in color. Takes kindly to cultivation in moist shades. Not evergreen. 18 inches apart. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

9 **A. marginale** (Evergreen Wood Fern). One of our prettiest evergreen species. Fronds 1 to 2 feet in length, 3 to 5 inches wide, thickish, and of a deep green color. It delights in rich shady, rocky hillsides, yet it thrives in my garden with Maidenhair and other kinds. 1 foot apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



A BED OF ASPIDIUM NOVEBORACENSE

16 **ASPLENIUM ebeneum** (Ebony Spleenwort). Usually 6 to 15 inches high. Found growing among the rocks and along cliffs, in dry, rather sunny places. Suited for rockwork. In planting in the front border of Fern beds give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

17 **A. Filix-foemina** (Lady Fern). A large, handsome Fern 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place in sun or shade, good rich soil. This is a good Fern to grow as single specimens, or it can be set 18 to 24 inches apart at back of Fern bed. One of the very best for general culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

18 **A. montanum** (Mountain Spleenwort). A little, low, evergreen Fern, forming dense tufts in crevices of rocks. Good for the small rock-garden or Fern-dish. 15 cts.

19 **A. pinnatifidum** (Pinnatifid Spleenwort). Three to 6 inches. Usually found on moist sandstone cliffs. Somewhat like Walking-leaf, yet the fronds are cut or lobed. Plant in the Fern garden. 15 cts.



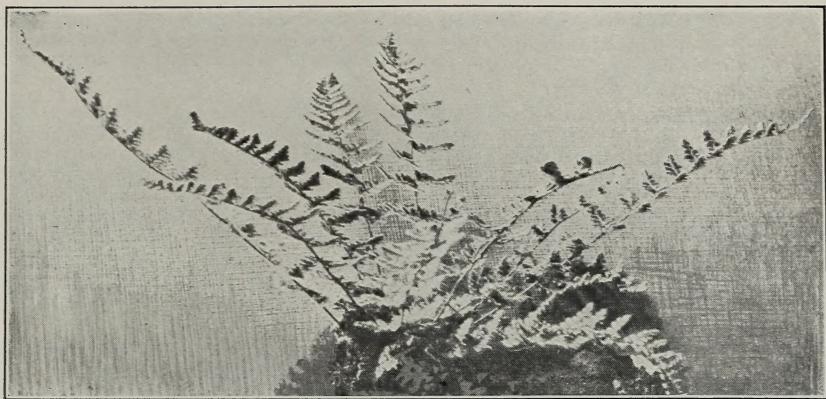
ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES

20 **A. Trichomanes** (Maidenhair Spleenwort). A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. This, although found up among the cliffs, adapts itself to the small rockery, where it does exceedingly well, also in the Fern border. This is one of the small Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

21 **A. thelypteroides** (Silvery Spleenwort). Fronds 2 to 3 feet high by 6 inches wide. In moist shades. A good thrifty Fern well deserving a place in the Fern bed, well back. Any good garden soil. Plant 2 feet apart. 15 cents each, \$1 per doz.

22 **BOTRYCHIUM Virginicum** (Moonwort). About 1 foot, divided into two segments above the middle, one of which is erect, bearing the fruit; the other spreading, triangular, membranous and much divided. Not a large Fern, but rather neat and quite desirable for the fern border in moist, peaty soil well shaded. Plant 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

23 **B. ternatum**. 6 to 12 inches high. Fronds evergreen, somewhat resembling the preceding, but smaller and less divided. Found in moist, open fields, often in mow-lands, and is quite conspicuous in late autumn by the yellowish fruit and finely cut green or variously tinted leaves. Plant 6 inches apart. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



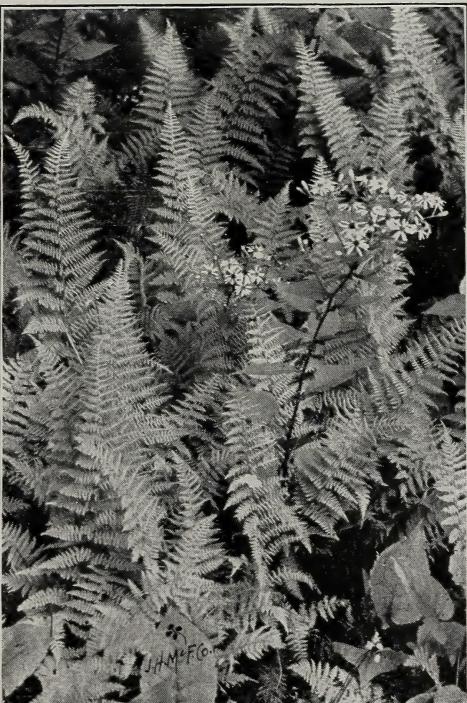
CHEILANTHES VESTITA

24 **CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus** (Walking Leaf). A little, low-creeping Fern with evergreen fronds, 4 to 9 inches long, growing in tufts. The ends of these fronds rest on the ground and take root, forming new plants at each "step" thus taken. This curious habit has given the Fern its popular name. Found growing naturally on shaded, calcareous rocks. Interesting and quite easy to grow in the rock-garden. If to be grown in the Fern bed, use a good sprinkling of leaf-mold, raising the bed 2 or three inches, and plant on front edge about 6 inches apart. 10 cents each, \$1 per doz.

25 **CHEILANTHES vestita** (Clothed Lip Fern). A beautiful little evergreen Fern, found on rocky places southward. 6 inches high. This will thrive on front edge of Fern bed if it can have a small supply of leaf-mold and a shady place. Clumps. Plant 6 to 8 inches apart. See illustration above. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

26 **CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides** (American Rock-Brake). A small evergreen Fern, 6 inches high, forming nice little clumps. A native of the Pacific coast, in crevices of rocks; thrives in the rock-garden. It also takes kindly to a Fern bed to which leaf-mold has been added. Plant in front, about 6 inches apart. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

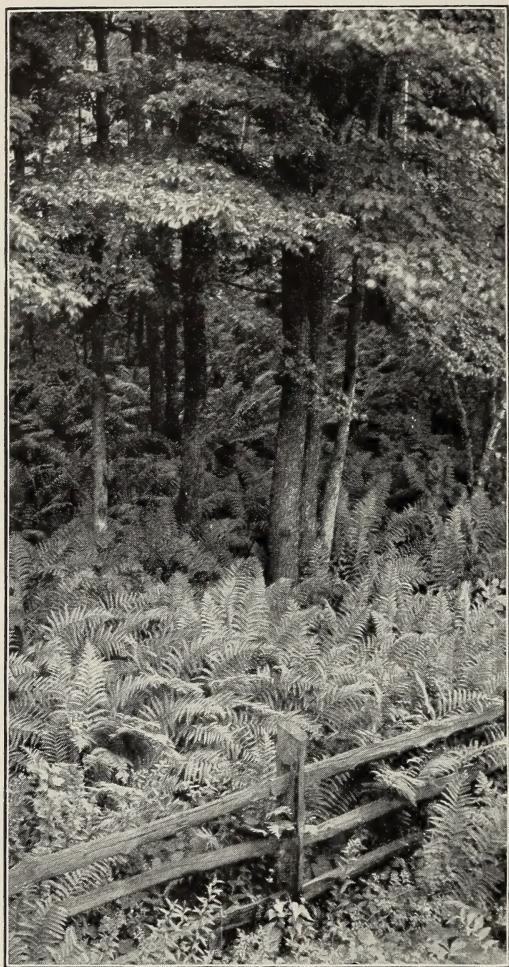
27 **CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera** (Bladder Fern). Fronds 1 to 2 feet long, narrow and slender. Light green in color, and quite graceful. Grows best in a moist, shady place. This makes a good plant for the Fern basket. It can be planted 8 to 12 inches apart, and is quite desirable for planting in front of stronger Ferns, like *Aspidium spinulosum*, *A. marginale*, etc. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA (See page 6)

28 **CYSTOPTERIS fragilis.** Smaller, 4 to 8 inches high; fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice little clumps in shady, well-drained soil. It takes kindly to the rock-garden or can be planted 6 inches apart in beds with the larger sorts. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

29 **DICKSONIA punctilobula** (Hay-scented or Gossamer Fern). Grows 1 or 2 feet high. Fronds pale green, very thin, with strong stalks from a slender, creeping rootstock. A prominent feature in mountain scenery, often seen in great patches in open places. One of the very best for massing, either in open sun or partial shade, and will thrive in quite dry or moist soil if the drainage is good. Plant 8 inches apart. 10 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.



ONOCLEA STRUTHIOPTERIS

30 **ONOCLEA sensibilis** (Sensitive Fern). A foot high. Wet places, open sun or shade. It can be planted in quite wet places too wet for most other sorts, 1 foot apart, or it will thrive in moist soils. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

31 **O. Struthiopteris** (Ostrich Fern.) Fertile fronds about a foot high; sterile fronds much larger, 2 to 4 feet high, 6 to 10 inches wide, erect. A very handsome species. Graceful as a palm. One of the most satisfactory to grow; its long, graceful fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns. Can be grown as single plants in open sun or shaded nook. Use lots of manure, as it

29½ **LYCOPodium dendroidium** (Ground Pine). This is the plant used so much for Christmas greens. It grows about 6 inches high in moist, shady places; is an evergreen, quite showy, and does quite well under cultivation. It can be grown in the Fern dish indoors or in any moist, shady place, not wet. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

30 **L. lucidulum** (Shining Club Moss). Pretty evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Moist, shady soil. Plant rather thickly for massing. 3 to 4 inches apart. 20 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

31 **LYGODIUM palmatum** (Climbing Fern). Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Stalk slender and twining from a slender running rootstock. A choice and rare kind, needing some support in a moist shady spot. Plant 1 foot apart and keep the soil well mulched with leaves for one or two years, adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. A colony of this seen growing in the wild, climbing the low bushes, is a beautiful sight and not often seen, as the plant is rather rare or local. 25 cts.



PELLAEA DENSA

Onoclea Struthiopteris, continued

is a great feeder. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. It is one of the very tallest of our Ferns, and should be planted well back if other kinds are to be used in the group. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

34 **OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum** (Adder's Tongue Fern). A single leaf from the fibrous roots, bearing at the top a singular spike of fruit or spores. Wet, open places, usually in low, grassy meadows, rather inconspicuous and more desirable for botanical study than general culture. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

35 **OSMUNDA regalis** (Flowering Fern). Two or 3 feet high. Pale green. One of the prettiest of the large Ferns. Can be grown in still water, 2 or 3 inches deep, setting the plants so that the crown shall be just above the water. It can also be grown in moist soils, sun or shade. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart where several are to be grown. Large roots, 30 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

36 **O. Claytoniana.** Is clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, soon becoming perfectly smooth. A group of these "white croziers" is shown on page 8. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

37 **O. cinnamomea** (Cinnamon Fern). Is usually larger than the preceding, often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. Clothed with rusty wool when young, but the sterile fronds are smooth when full grown. Very beautiful. This will thrive in quite wet soil in open sun, or moist shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

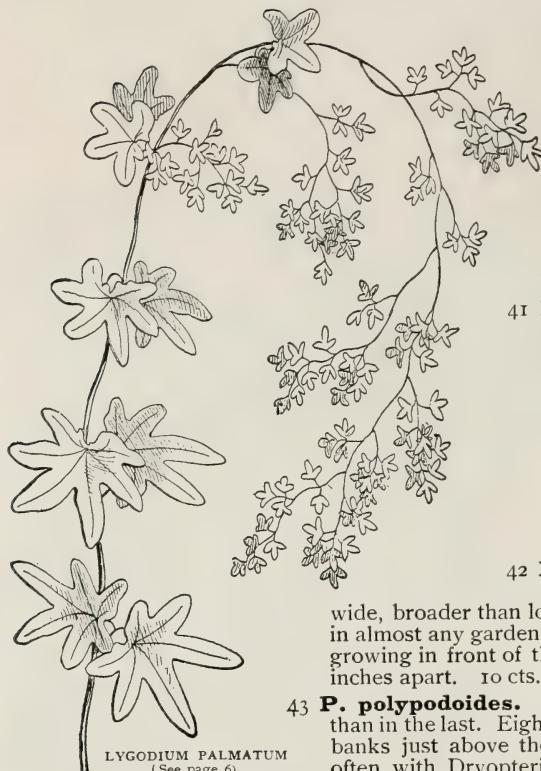
38 **PELLAEA atropurpurea** (Clayton's Cliff Brake). A low, evergreen Fern, 8 to 12 inches high, usually found on limestone cliffs. We got good results last season with this Fern in clear leaf-mold, raising the bed about 6 inches in a shaded place, using small flat stones between the plants; this kept the soil from drying out. We got plants a foot high in this way. Choice, 25c.

39 **P. densa** (Oregon Cliff Brake). A little low Fern 4 to 6 inches high, found on rocks on the mountains of the western coast. It does quite well in a raised bed of leaf-mold in a shady place. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 20 cts.



PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA

Strong stock of Osmundas should go by express or freight



LYCODIUM PALMATUM
(See page 6)

40 **PELLAEA gracilis** (Slender Cliff Brake). A delicate little Fern 3 to 6 inches high, found on moist shaded banks. Does quite well in a raised bed of leaf-mold with the other Pellæas. Should be planted rather thickly; 2 or 3 inches apart is about right. Rather rare. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

41 **PHEGOPTERIS** (Beech Fern)—
41 **P. Dryopteris**. Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. A delicate and pretty Fern. One foot high, in moist, rich, shaded places, often near a mountain brook; it is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Quite desirable for growing with other small Ferns, or in front of larger sorts. Plant 8 inches apart for permanent bed. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

42 **P. hexagonoptera**. A good Fern for the shady corner, 7 to 12 inches wide, broader than long; quite showy and easily grown in almost any garden soil. One foot high, desirable for growing in front of the taller and larger kinds. Plant 8 inches apart. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

43 **P. polypodioides**. Fronds smaller and darker green than in the last. Eight inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook, and often with Dryopteris, but not as particular as to soil when cultivated. It makes a good Fern for the front border of a Fern bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years make a solid clump. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

44 **POLYPODIUM vulgare** (Common Polypody). One of the best evergreen species for rock-work. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Generally found on half-shaded rocks, often covering them. It is desirable for front edge of Fern bed, and will adapt itself to almost any kind of soil not too wet; plant it about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

45 **P. falcatum** (Kellogg's Polypody). Six to 12 inches high, found in Washington and Oregon, growing on trees and in clefts of rocks. It does quite well here in New England if given a bed of leaf-mold well drained. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



46 **SELAGINELLA rupestris.** A little low, moss-like plant, 1 to 3 inches high, growing in little tufts; the color is grayish green. They grow on exposed rocks. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

47 **S. apus.** A pretty little creeper, with fine scale-like leaves. Desirable for a moist situation, and makes a fine groundwork for small-flowering plants. Will grow in open sun; any wet or moist place will do. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

48 **SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare** (Hart's Tongue). A very rare Fern in the United States, with simple fronds 6 to 12 inches high; very easily cultivated. Fine for rockwork in moist leaf-mold. 35 cts.

49 **WOODSIA Ilvensis** (Rusty Woodsia). This little Fern often chooses for its home the exposed rocks on tops of mountains, forming little tufts and forcing its roots down into the crevices. Twenty years ago I saw it in masses on the grounds where Mt. Tom House now stands, in Holyoke, Mass., 1,200 feet above the sea. It will also thrive in moist soils in shade, but give it good drainage. It grows about 6 inches high and is at home in front part of Fern bed; plant about 8 inches apart. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

50 **W. obtusa** (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). Six to 12 inches high; found on rocky banks. An easy Fern to grow, and one quite desirable for rockwork. This will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. It can be planted 8 inches apart in front of larger Ferns, and is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

WOODWARDIA (Chain Fern)—

51 **W. angustifolia.** Twelve inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. Grows in wet bogs, but takes kindly to cultivation in moist garden soil, and will thrive even if put in highest rock-gardens. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart for massing. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

52 **W. Virginica.** Is larger, 2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Wet swamps or bogs. This, like the above, can be grown in any garden soil. This should be planted 12 or 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired in a wet place. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

HARDY FERNS

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight.

If to be planted in beds, the height as given after each kind would indicate where it should go; if in beds where they are to be seen from all sides the tall kinds in the center, but if in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds farthest back, eight inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, \$5.00. For Open Sun Culture

This collection is desirable for the open border, and, all the Ferns being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

6 <i>Onoclea Struthiopteris</i> , 2 to 4 ft.	24 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 ft.
6 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 ft.	6 <i>Asplenium Filix-femina</i> , 2 to 3 ft.

No. 2, \$5.00. For Dry, Shady Places

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers as a rule do not thrive.

12 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 ft.	12 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 ft.
12 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 ft.	6 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 ft.

Have your plants sent by express when practicable; we can send larger stock in this way



UNFOLDING FRONDS OF THE OSMUNDAS

No. 3. \$5.00. For Moist, Shady Places

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places, also for large rockery.

6 <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , 1 ft.	6 <i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i> , 2 to 3 ft.
6 <i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , 1 ft.	6 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 ft.
6 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 ft.	6 <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , 1 ft.
6 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , 1 to 1½ ft.	6 <i>Woodwardia angustifolia</i> , 1 ft.
6 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 ft.	

No. 4. \$5.00. For Wet, Open Ground

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

12 <i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , 1 ft.	12 <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , 2 to 3 ft.
12 <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , 1 ft.	12 <i>Woodwardia Virginica</i> , 2 ft.

No. 5. \$5.00. Low Evergreen Ferns for Rockery in Shade

This is a beautiful collection of low-growing Ferns and easily managed.

12 <i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , 6 to 15 in.	12 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 in.
12 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 in.	6 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 in.
12 <i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i> , 4 to 9 in.	

No. 6. \$5.00. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge

12 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 in.	12 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 in.
12 <i>Cheilanthes vestita</i> , 6 in.	12 <i>Woodsia Ilvensis</i> , 6 in.

ONE-HALF OF ANY ONE OF THE ABOVE COLLECTIONS FOR \$3

You will notice that some kinds are named in more than one collection. Such seem to thrive equally well in the localities named.

HARDY PERENNIALS

Flowers That Live Year After Year

We will deliver any of these **hardy herbaceous perennials**, of mailable size, at any postoffice in the United States at prices given. Can usually supply somewhat heavier stock than can easily go by mail, and shall be glad to do so when our stock will warrant it and the party is willing to pay express charges. Where **extra-strong stock** is desired we can often make such selections at a reasonable advance in price from catalogue rates. Postage on these plants to Canada is much higher than in this country; parties ordering plants sent there by mail will please add 3 cents per plant above catalogue prices.

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum (Rose-colored Yarrow). This is a fine, hardy plant, with rose-colored flowers. Plant in a sunny place. 10 cts.

A., the Pearl. Very double, pure white flowers in dense, broad heads all summer. Very choice for cutting. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

ACTAEA alba (White Baneberry). In racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rockwork or the shady corner. 15 cts.

A. rubra (Red Baneberry). Rather taller than the last; very ornamental in fruit, which is bright red. Plant in a rich, shady place. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ALYSSUM argenteum. Plant about a foot high, with clusters of small yellow flowers in summer. Open border plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. saxatile compactum (Madwort). Showy perennials with bright yellow flowers in spring. 1 foot high. Plant in a sunny place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ANEMONE nemorosa (Wind Flower). Grows 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers white, tinged with purple; partial shade. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. Japonica, var. **Whirlwind**. A tall variety with large, double, waxy white flowers in autumn. A very showy plant, giving a profusion of bloom and forming good clumps, which need a little protection in winter. 20 cts.

A. Japonica, var. A choice variety, with large, waxy white flowers similar to the above, but with single flowers. 20c.

A., Queen Charlotte. A large, double pink anemone often 3 to 4 inches across. 20c.

A. sylvestris. A border plant of good form; very much like Japonica, but quite hardy. The flowers are large, waxy white, with yellow stamens, on stems 6 to 10 inches long, forming good clumps; flowers in spring to July and often until frost; plant in a sunny place. 15c. each, \$1.25 a doz.

A. Pennsylvanica. Twelve to 18 inches high, with large, single, pure white flowers. Plant in the moist border in a sunny place. Quite hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



ANEMONE JAPONICA

Anemone pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). A very pretty Anemone from Europe, with rather large purple flowers in spring. It forms nice clumps in the border. 25c.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Golden Marguerite). Quite a showy border plant, with a profusion of rather large daisy-like yellow flowers and finely cut leaves; easily grown. 15 cts.



AQUILEGIA

A. vulgaris. From Europe. Flowers violet. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ASARUM Canadensis (Wild Ginger). A low perennial, with kidney-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches wide and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner with your ferns. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

ARABIS albida (White Rock Cress). A low plant no more than 3 or 4 inches high, yet forming nice clumps, with quantities of small white flowers in early spring; will adapt itself to almost any situation not too wet; quite hardy. 20 cts.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). 2 to 3 feet high, with showy rose-purple flowers. Grows in wet places and along the banks of streams and ponds. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy Root). One of the most beautiful and easily grown of our wild flowers. It grows from 1 to 2 feet high, and has numerous umbels of bright orange flowers. Plant in open sun, in well-drained soil. Hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ARISAEMA triphyllum (Indian, or Wild Turnip). A peculiar-shaped flower; greenish, or often variegated; found in low, moist, rich woodlands. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink). Low plants, with narrow, grass-like leaves clustered at the base. Makes a good border plant, and is quite easy of culture.

A. Lauchiana. 1 foot. Numerous narrow leaves at the base; flower-stalks about 1 foot; flowers purple in little clusters at the top. A good border plant. 15c. each.

A. splendens. 1 foot. A good border plant, and also does nicely in pots. 15 cts.

ASTER. The wild Aster are among our prettiest native flowers. They come late in the season, when most other plants are past their bloom, and last until killed by frost. They are easily grown, and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Quite showy plants, with many varieties of color; some have been grown for years and are well known in old gardens. They may be used to splendid advantage in the border or rock-garden.

A. alpina. From Switzerland. Flowers blue, large and quite showy. May and June. 1 foot. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

A. alpina alba. Pure waxy white. A good strong grower. Selected plants, 20 cts.

A. Canadensis. One of our prettiest wild flowers; 8 to 20 inches high, with yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. Many desire this for the national flower. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. chrysanthia (Golden-spurred Columbine). Flowers large, golden yellow with long spurs. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. glandulosa caerulea. A most beautiful hybrid, with large, light blue flowers having white centers. Easily cultivated. 20 cts.

Aster alpinus. About 6 inches high, forming little clumps. Flowers large, violet; quite pretty; open border. 20 cts.

A. ericoides. Extra fine in cultivation. These graceful, wand-like spreading branches are literally covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted here and there with large white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. laevis. A beautiful species with sky-blue flowers. Grows in dry woodland. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. multiflorus. 1 to 2 feet high; branches covered with small white flowers. Fine for dry open places. 10 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. Novae-angliae. Stout, 3 to 8 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ASTILBE Japonica (False Goat's Beard). One to 2 feet. From Japan. Quite hardy here, forming large clumps. Flowers small, but in white masses in June. At home in the open borders. Strong clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BAPTISIA tinctoria (Wild Indigo). One to 2 feet. A native plant found in dry soils, sun or shade, especially near the sea. Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 20 cts.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). A pretty little plant 3 inches high, with large showy flowers, white, pink or rose. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Two to 6 feet high, with rather showy white, sometimes pink or purplish flowers in late autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

B. latisquama (False Chamomile). A tall plant, with large, showy blue flowers in autumn, resembling asters; largely used in massing. Easily grown in a sunny place. 15 cts.

CALLIRHOE involucrata (Crimson Callirhoe). A very beautiful prostrate, spreading perennial from Texas, with large, showy crimson flowers all summer. Fine for open borders or for planting in dry, barren soil. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CAMPANULA. Plants with showy flowers mostly in blue; easy to grow and in bloom a long time. For full description, see Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," pages 226 to 233.

C. Carpatica. Low plants forming nice clumps, with large blue flowers in summer. Sunny border. 20 cts.

C. Carpatica alba. Like the above, only the flowers are pure white. 20 cts.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bells). One to 2 feet. Flowers large, open, bell-shaped, in a variety of colors. Biennial. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. elegans. A tall, bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high, with a good showing of large, open bell-shaped blue flowers. It is a strong, thrifty grower, quite hardy, and forms large clumps. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. persicifolia. A strong, vigorous Campanula. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with large, open, bell-shaped, blue flowers; very showy and one of the first to bloom; early June. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. persicifolia alba. Similar to above, only the flowers are waxy white. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Campanula). A tall variety, 3 to 4 feet high, with bell-shaped blue flowers borne on or along upper half of stalk. June and July. Well-drained soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. pyramidalis alba. White variety of above. 15 cts.

C. rotundifolia (Harebell, or Blue Bells of Scotland). This pretty little native will adapt itself to almost any situation. We see it in crevices of rocks many feet above our reach or along the path at base of mountains. Give it good drainage in open sun or partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. Van Houttei. Plants 18 to 24 inches high, with large leaves and quite large, open bell-shaped blue flowers. It needs open sun for its best development. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CASSIA Marylandica (American Senna). A thrifty plant, 2 to 5 feet high, forming large and showy clumps. Flowers yellow, with a dark center. Fine for moist, open places. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CARDAMINE pratensis (Cuckoo Flower). Plants quite slender, yet with pretty heads of small white or rose-colored flowers. It does quite well in wet places, or even in the border or rock-garden. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CATNIP (*Nepeta Cataria*). An aromatic herb found near dwellings. Cats are fond of it. 10 cts.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides (Blue Cohosh). A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish, followed by the large blue berries. 20 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Pompon

Varieties. A class of small-flowered Chrysanthemums that is quite hardy in the open border; giving a variety and abundance of flowers in late autumn when most flowers have been killed by the early frosts. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz. Heavy stock by express. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Clifton. Old-gold, shaded salmon-pink.

Daybreak. Rosy shell-pink, large-flowered.

Drin Drin. Smallest bright orange.

Druid Hill. Light mahogany crimson; small flowers.

Ivanhoe. Beautiful light pink; small button variety.

Julia Lagravere. Deep red; large aster variety.

Maid of Honor. Deep rose; large-flowered.

Snowflake. Pure white; small button variety.

Soeur Melanie. Dwarf; white.

St. Illoria. Fine silver-pink; large flowers.

Mixed Seedlings, many colors.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Black Snakeroot). Tall, 4 to 6 feet, with white flowers in elongated racemes. Desirable for a moist, shady corner. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.



CLINTONIA BOREALIS

CLAYTONIA Virginica

(Spring Beauty). Has larger rose-colored flowers in early spring. Shady place. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CLEMATIS Fremonti.

A hardy herbaceous Clematis from the Rocky Mountains, grows a foot high; fine clumps; open sun. Flowers medium size, blue. 25 cts.

CLINTONIA borealis.

A little low perennial with two or three dark green shiny leaves from the ground, the flower stalks about 6 inches high, bearing at the tops a few rather large, greenish yellow, lily-like flowers in early spring; delights in a cool, moist, shady place. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM AT GILLETT'S NURSERY (See page 15.)

CONVALLARIA majalis (Common Lily-of-the-Valley of the garden). Well known in cultivation. Flowers small, white, bell-shaped. 20 cts. in clumps, \$1.25 per doz.

C., var. "Miellez's Revelation" in Lily-of-the-Valley. It is of extraordinary size and vigor, of the most exquisite fragrance and does well under all conditions and in all sorts of soils, growing just as well in full sun as partial shade. Extremely hardy and, while not increasing quite so fast as the common kinds, is still of good increase. It is well to cover it in December with a good coat of barn-yard manure; green is just as good as old. Leave it in the spring to serve as mulch. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded it a "First-Class Certificate of Merit," May 22, 1897. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

COPTIS trifolia (Gold-thread). A little, low evergreen, with bright shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist, shady place. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Grows 1 to 2 feet high; large, showy yellow flowers. Rich damp soil in the open border. 10c.

CORNUS Canadensis (Dwarf Cornel). Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. Desirable for a shady corner. Fine for massing. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DENTARIA diphylla (Toothwort, or Pepper-Root). Six to 15 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers. May. Rich shady places. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). The Larkspurs when well grown are among the choicest of our garden plants. They require a light and well-drained soil and respond to good cultivation. The tall varieties can be grown 6 to 8 feet, and make fine backgrounds for the lower-growing sorts.

D. formosum. Tall-growing species, 4 feet or more, with great spikes of flowers in a variety of shadings from almost pure white to dark blue or purple. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

D. grandiflorum. Low-growing, with finely cut leaves, the large and graceful flowers in almost endless variety of blue, from almost pure white to finest tints of dark blue all summer. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

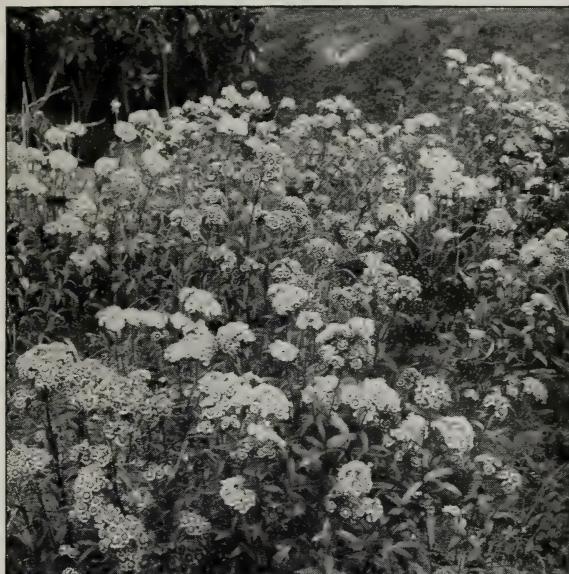
D. grandiflorum album. Pure white. 15 cts.

D. grandiflorum, var. With beautiful light blue tints. 15 cts. each.

D. grandiflorum, fl. pl. Double blue flowers. 15 cts. each.

DIANTHUS (Pink). The garden sorts of easy culture in rich, well-drained soil. In the open border they are for the most part low-growing; some are very fragrant. The family contains nearly all the desirable colors.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). These are among the brightest of our hardy plants, growing about a foot high, with long green leaves and bearing on top the large heads of bright flowers in great variety of color. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



DIANTHUS BARBATUS

DIANTHUS plumarius (Grass, or Garden Pink). A very hardy single and double Pink that flowers in many colors. Plant in light soil. 15 cts.



DIGITALIS GLOXINOIDES

plant in front of shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DODECATHEON Meadia (Shooting Star). A very pretty smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called American Cyclamen. It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

EPIGAEA repens
(Trailing Arbutus). A pretty little trailing evergreen, with very fragrant white or rose-colored flowers in early spring. To succeed with this beautiful little plant, select a shady spot where there is perfect drainage (a dry, sandy soil is preferable), cover the plants with about an inch of leaves or enough to keep the soil cool and moist and let them

D. plumarius, Single Dark Pink. Very fine. 20 cts.

D. plumarius, Double Pink. Very sweet. 20 cts.

D., var. Her Majesty. A large, pure white, fragrant Pink; forms large clumps. Summer. Hardy. 25 cts.

D., var. Mrs. Simkins. Similar to Her Majesty. The flowers are not so large, but more abundant. Fragrant and quite hardy everywhere. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 a doz.

DICENTRA cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). A very early spring flower, with delicate, divided leaves. Grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers tinged with rose. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

D. eximia. A most beautiful hardy perennial, forming fine clumps of beautiful finely cut leaves and graceful, dark purple flowers all summer. 25 cts.

DIELYTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). An old garden plant well known in cultivation. It is well adapted for the border in a sunny position, or can be grown in a shaded place, forming fine clumps, and blooming through the season. 25 cts.

DIGITALIS gloxinoides (Fox-glove). In mixed colors. 2 feet, with large showy flowers. June or July. A good border



EPIGAEA REPENS

Epigaea repens, continued

remain for a whole season, as it takes that time to get the *Arbutus* well established and rooted. We grow it in a frame for a season but the leaves answer the same purpose. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

EPILOBIUM angustifolium (Great Willow-herb). Grows 3 to 5 feet, bearing pink-purple flowers along the upper part of stalk; quite showy. 20 cts. each.

ERYTHRONIUM Americanum (Dog's-tooth Violet). This plant is often called Adder's Tongue. It grows about 10 inches high, bearing in early spring bright yellow, lily-like flowers about an inch broad. The bulb should be planted 6 inches below the surface. A beautiful plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

E. albidum (White Dog's-tooth Violet). Flowers bluish white. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

EULALIA Japonica, var. **variegata**. A beautiful variegated-leaved grass, growing 4 feet or more. 25 cts.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides (White Snakeroot). Two to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small white flowers, in heads, in late summer. Very desirable for cutting. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). A hardy branching perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, with pure white petal-like bracts around the true flower. Fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

FUNKIA aurea variegata (Variegated-leaved Day Lily). The leaves of this variety are beautifully variegated with white. Very hardy. Clumps. 20 cts.

F., Thomas Hogg. Foliage banded with clear white. A very choice variety, with large purplish lilac flowers. 20 cts.

GALAX aphylla. A pretty little evergreen, with shining red or green leaves. From mountains of North Carolina. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small white flowers. Clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Large yellow and red flowers on stems a foot high, shaped like an ox-eye daisy; showy. 15 cts.

GAULTHERIA procumbens

(Aromatic Wintergreen). A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white, followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant; should be treated the same as *Epigaea*, which see. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GENTIANA Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

G. linearis. A choice Gentian growing in moist places; quite hardy in New England; the flowers are similar to above nearly closed, but are of the brightest blue, tipped with white. Have seen great fields of it north, with 20 flower-stalks on a single plant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA

Gentiana crinita (Fringed Gentian). Seed only this year, 10 cts. per pkt.

GERANIUM Robertianum (Herb Robert). This little biennial is pretty for rockeries. It begins blooming in June and continues until October. Leaves strong-scented; flowers small, red-purple. Moist soil. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



GENTIANA ANDREWSII (See page 17)

HELENIUM autumnale (Sneezeweed). One to 2 feet high, with quite large bright yellow flowers in July and August. 15 cts.

HELIANTHEMUM lavanshelaeas (Rock Rose). 1 foot. Yellow flowers in terminal clusters. It forms low mats in rather dry soils. 15 cts.

H. vulgare. 15 cts. each.

HELIANTHUS giganteus. Six to 10 feet high, with light yellow flowers. Quite showy; should be planted in dry, open places. 25 cts.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Flowers large, open bell-shaped, clear yellow. Very fragrant. Forms large clumps. 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HEPATICa triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). One of the earliest of our wildwood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

H. triloba alba. A variety of the above, with white flowers. 15 cts.

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Coral Bell). Leaves evergreen, scalloped and marbled. Flowers borne on long stems, small, but of the most brilliant scarlet. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy. Give it a rich, moist place in the border. Clumps. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H. Americana. An American species, with beautifully marbled leaves. A good border plant where a nice edging is desired. 15 cts.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos rosea (Swamp Rose Mallow). A tall, thrifty plant, desirable for a moist sunny place. Flowers large, rose-colored and very showy. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

H., Crimson Eye. Flowers large, pure white, with deep crimson eye. Very choice and new. Perfectly hardy either in common garden soil or very wet places. 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

G. maculatum (Wild Crane's Bill). The wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple. From April to August. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Infant's Breath). Flowers very small, in open panicles with stiff, wiry stems. Beautiful and much used in all flower-work where white flowers are needed. 2 feet. 15 cts.



HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA

HOLLYHOCKS (*Althaea rosea*). **Double.** In separate colors, crimson, white and salmon. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz. **Mixed.** Many colors. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HOUSTONIA caerulea (Bluet). A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist or grassy places. May. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

H. purpurea. Two to 6 inches high, with waxy white flowers all summer. At home in the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

HYDRASTIS Canadensis (Orange Root). Four to 10 inches high, sending up in early spring a stem, two-leaved at the top, terminated by greenish white flowers, followed by red berries. Moist shades. Rare. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HYPOXIS erecta (Star Grass). A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). From Canada. Quantities of pure white flowers. One of the choicest for cutting. Hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

INCARVILLA Delavayi. A beautiful plant with flowers large and showy. Plant in a sunny place. 20 cts. each.

IRIS (Flag)

One of the most beautiful and finely tinted of all our garden flowers. Quite easy to grow, and for the most part like a moist, deep rich soil in open sunlight. They should be divided and replanted once in about three years, as they make such rapid root-growth.

IRIS cristata (Crested Iris). A little low species, no more than 2 or 3 inches high, found wild in the southern states. The flowers are light blue, marked with white. Pretty and forms nice clumps. Open border. Hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

IRIS Germanica (German Iris). This beautiful and varied Iris will thrive in almost any situation, yet it delights in a moist soil. Just above the water in a lake it sets off other plants to advantage.

Spectabilis. Deep purple ; early.

Donna Maria. White, shaded lilac.

Mrs. Newbrunner. Deep yellow.

Florentine. White ; sweet scented.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IRIS Kaempferi (Japan Iris). Double. Have your Japan Iris shipped by express when possible, as many of the clumps are too large for the mail.

Blue Jay. Fine large deep blue flowers, mottled and veined with white. 20 cts.

Beth Hallock. Very large, delicate lavender, freely suffused with white. Dwarf habit ; beautiful wavy petals ; a very choice and desirable sort. 20 cts.

Eclair. Pure white ; very large and fine ; one of the handsomest white Irises. 20c. each ; large clumps, 35 cts.

Gold Bound. Tall and showy, with flowers very large ; pure snow-white, with a large gold-banded center. 20 cts.

Mahogany. Very large flowers, deep mahogany-red. 20 cts.

Mr. Fell. White, with blue veins and center, and splashes of yellow. 20 cts. each ; large clumps, 35 cts.

Orion. Very tall ; pure white, each petal having a wide border of lilac red ; makes brilliant effect. 20 cts.

Romeo. Very large deep maroon flowers. 20 cts. each ; large clumps, 35 cts.

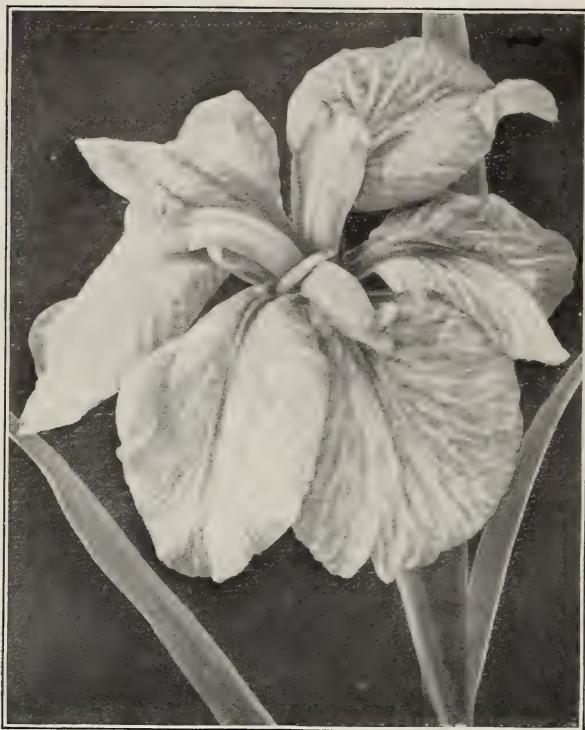
IRIS Kaempferi (Japan Iris). Single.

Apple Blossom. Light colors, beautifully tinted and flaked. 20 cts. each ; large clumps, 35 cts.

Helen Von Siebold. Reddish amaranth, large white center, freely veined. 20 cts.

Red Riding Hood. Bright purplish red, yellow center, freely striped with white. 20c.

IRIS Kaempferi (Japan Iris). In mixed colors, both single and double. A fine collection of some 50 varieties in large strong clumps. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. These should go by express or freight, as they are too heavy for the mail.



IRIS KÆMPFERI

LIATRIS (Blazing Star). Very pretty border plants, thriving in soil. They have long, grass-like foliage and showy purple flowers in heads or spikes, sometimes 3 feet long.

L. cylindracea. Flowers in heads, purple. 15 cts.

L. graminifolia. A very beautiful plant, about a foot high with a delicate spike of small purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

L. pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). A beautiful species from the western prairies. Spike of flowers often 3 feet long. Desirable for the open border. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. scariosa (Button Snakeroot). Two to 4 feet high, with large heads of rose-purple flowers in late summer. Rich soil. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. spicata (Spiked Blazing Star). Flowers rose-purple, in a long spike; blooms with the last. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LINUM Austriacum (Austrian Flax). Flowers pale blue, blooming very profusely through the summer. 15c. each.

Iris pumila (Dwarf Iris). Deep purple flowers. Very hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. pumila alba. A white variety. 10 cts.

I. pumila sulphurea. Yellow. 10 cts.

I. Pseudacorus. See Bog Plants.

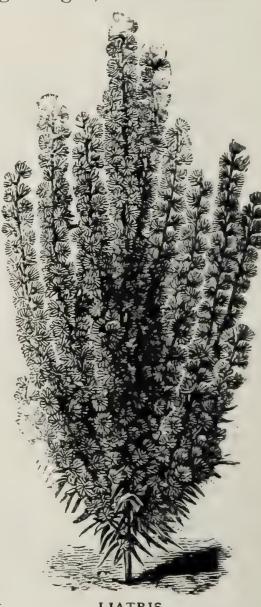
I. Sibirica. A tall species, with small blue flowers. Fine. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. Sibirica alba. Small white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. tenax (Tough-leaved Iris). Flowers purple, with white blotches; leaves narrow. 15 cts.

I. versicolor. About 20 inches high, with pretty blue and white flowers. Grows in wet places and along brooksides. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. Virginica. A species from near the coast. Flowers blue and white. More slender than the former. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



LIATRIS

Have your plants sent by express when practicable. We have a large stock of these Hardy Perennials, and can make better selections of many things than could readily go by mail.



LILUM AURATUM

LILIES

Lilies are among the finest of our garden flowers, and take quite kindly to cultivation. They like a moist, yet well-drained soil; although some kinds will thrive in soils heavy in texture, the greater number do much better in a light soil. Lilies are, as a rule, planted in autumn, and no doubt that is the better time for planting a large number, especially if they be imported bulbs or kept long out of the soil. But for strong bulbs taken direct from the nursery and planted without being allowed to dry, they can be planted in spring with good results—as we have proved many times. The soil for the Lily bed should be deep and well worked over with fine, well-decayed manure. The bulbs should be set about 4 inches deep, but not allowed to come in contact with the rich soil. Place either sand or leaf-mold around each bulb; this will help protect the bulbs, and the roots can easily reach the rich soil beneath.

LILUM auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). A large and beautiful species with a white groundwork, little points of crimson all over the inner face, and a narrow band of gold painted along the center of each petal. Very fragrant and hardy. Nice large bulbs at 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. Canadense (Wild Meadow Lily). Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with one to many yellow or yellowish-red flowers. Moist clay or sandy soil, well enriched. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L., var. *flavum*. Has yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Large, pure white fragrant flowers. This Lily should be planted in early autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Chalcedonicum (Scarlet Martagon). A tall Lily, with small nodding bright red flowers. A good garden sort and should be more generally used. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

L. Henryi. A new and rare Lily of superior merit. It is of strong, vigorous growth with flowers resembling *L. speciosum* in shape, but the color is a deep orange-yellow, with green bands. 75 cts.

Lilium Philadelphicum (Wild Orange-Red Lily). One to 2 feet high, with one to two upright open bell-shaped flowers, reddish orange spotted with purple.

Plant in a well-drained soil. Sun or shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



LILUM SUPERBUM

L. tigrinum, var. splendens. A large vigorous form of the Tiger Lily. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). One of the showiest of our wild flowers. 2 to 4 feet high, with large deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk; will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a Lily pond or brook in water 2 or 3 inches deep. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

L. siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). Similar in growth to the last, but the flowers are blue streaked with white. Plant in a moist place. Desirable for border of brook or lake. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LYCHNIS. A class of hardy plants well deserving a place in the garden. Not tall, but quite showy.

L. Chalcedonica. Flowers scarlet; plant in rich soil. June. 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Haageana. Plant 8 to 12 inches high with large scarlet flowers. Rich border. 15 cts.

L. viscaria splendens (Ragged Robin). A low-growing pink-flowered plant, quite desirable for edgings. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Rose-purple flowers; grows along margins of streams. Quite showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

MERTENSIA Virginica (Virginia Cowslip). This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful purple or sometimes white flowers in early spring; plant in a moist shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

L. superbum (The Superb Orange Lily). A very fine native Lily, from 4 to 8 feet high, with flowers from five to fifty on a stalk. It is a great feeder and requires lots of fine manure in a soil 2 to 4 feet deep. Large bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Plants 12 to 18 inches high; flowers rich scarlet. A beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



LOBELIA CARDINALIS

MENTHA piperita (Peppermint). An aromatic plant found in moist places and springy banks; it is grown in considerable quantity for the oil, which is sold in the market as "Peppermint." It is easily grown in any moist garden soil. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

M. viridis (Spearmint). A native of Europe. This is often met with in old gardens, and can be grown in almost any soil. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

MITCHELLA repens (Partridge Berry). A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established is sure to please. It does exceedingly well in winter grown in a bell glass. Clumps 25 cts., \$1.50 per doz.

MITELLA diphylla (Bishop's Cap). Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). Two to 3 feet high, with bright red flowers borne in profusion. Forms very fine clumps. Plant in moist open border. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-Me-Not). Lovely light blue flowers with yellow centers. Its home is in wet, springy places, yet it does fairly well in the moist border, where it blooms continuously all summer. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)—

OE. fruticosa major. A dwarf form about a foot high, with large yellow flowers; a great bloomer. Plant in a sunny place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA (See preceding page.)

OE. speciosa. Grows 1 foot high. Flowers large, white, beautiful. Dry soil. 15 cts.

OE. Missouriensis. A low plant, with very large yellow flowers. Quite showy and interesting; blooms profusely and is always admired. 25 cts.

OPUNTIA vulgaris (Prickly Pear). Quite hardy. Flowers dull yellow. 15 cts.

OXALIS acetosella (Wood Sorrel). A beautiful Oxalis found growing in moss in shady moist places. Flowers large white, with purple veins. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

O. violacea (Violet Wood Oxalis). Two to 6 inches high, from a scaly bulb. Flowers pink; fine dark foliage. 15 cts.



OENOTHERA

HARDY FERNS are always in good taste; plant them in the dark, shady corners where the common garden plants will not thrive. The following are suited for such situations. Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 17.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

Thrifty perennials, with very large, showy flowers, and a great variety of colors. No class of plants is better adapted for general cultivation than this one, as they are not particular as to soil or position. They do exceedingly well in partial shade, will give grand results banked in front of shrubbery, along a driveway, mixed with other tall-growing plants like phloxes, etc., or planted in masses by themselves. They are great feeders, so the bed or border for Peonies should be made deep and rich by spading in a quantity of well-decayed cow-manure 2 feet deep or more, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. The crowns should not be planted more than 2 inches beneath the surface of the soil. Each fall put a good covering of manure over the beds, which will be all the covering or mulching needed through the winter. For

the greater perfection of bloom they require an abundance of moisture, and some growers recommend liquid manure applied to the soil just before and during the blooming season, which is the middle of May to July. When properly cared for these Peonies will thrive 20 years or more.



Queen Esther. A Japanese variety, with very large chrysanthemum center of creamy white, and well-developed red stamens; double row of pure white, rose-shaped petals; whole flower measuring 4 or 5 inches across. 50 cts.

Saturn. Rosy pink. 35 cts.

Double Peonies

Abraham Lincoln. Petals clear pink, infolding like roses; rose-shaped petals outside; flowers 5 inches in diameter. 50c.

American Beauty. Medium size, extra-double, with fragrance and color of the American Beauty rose. 40c.

Baron Rothschild. Large and double;

chrysanthemum center of creamy white, surrounded by large pink petals. 40c.

Benj. Harrison. Large, very double, color of La France rose and the buds are not unlike this rose. 35c.

Captain Jinks. Very double, resembling American Beauty rose in color. 35c.

DOUBLE PEONIES continued

Bride. Medium size, pure white. 35c.

Double Pink. 45 cts.

Double Dark Red. 45 cts.

Double White. 45 cts.

Edward VII. Deep red, large and handsome; one of the darkest varieties. 35c.

Eleanor. Creamy white, with chrysanthemum center; outside row of petals of blush pink. 35 cts.

Festiva alba. Fine, pure white. 35c.

Flora Treasure. A beautiful fragrant clear bright pink of elegant form. 40 cts.

Fuji-some-gime. Pale rose, central filamental petals yellow. 50 cts.

Golden Harvest. The nearest approach to a yellow variety. 45 cts.

Humei. Solid pink; very large and late. 45 cts.

Hinodesse-jirhi. Crimson, central petals tipped yellow; very large and showy. 50 cts.

Janice Meredith. Very double, and one of the most compact; the color is the same as the La France rose. 35 cts.

PARNASSIA Caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). Six to 15 inches high. Flowers white, marked with greenish veins; showy. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

PAPAVER nudicaule

(Iceland Poppy). A hardy perennial in several colors, white, red and yellow. In mixture, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. Orientale. A hardy perennial, with very large scarlet flowers with dark center. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PHLOX

PHLOX decussata

(Hybrid Phlox). A class of hardy perennials that within a few years has come into great prominence. They grow from 1 to 3 feet high, have strong stems, and bear masses of showy rainbow-tinted flowers. They are quite hardy and will live for many years. A good allowance of manure should be worked into the soil every year.

Amor. Carmine-rose; large flowers with starry white centers.

25 cts.

L'Esperance. Rose-salmon colored, striped and spotted carmine; color is unique. 35 cts.

Marie Lemoine. Flesh color; extra fine, very fragrant. 40 cts.

Mme. Melba. Medium size, pure white, ragged center; petals curiously twisted, surrounded by a single row of pale blush-pink petals; very beautiful. 60 cts.

Mary Staub. Pure white, double; red stamens; one of the most desirable. 60 cts.

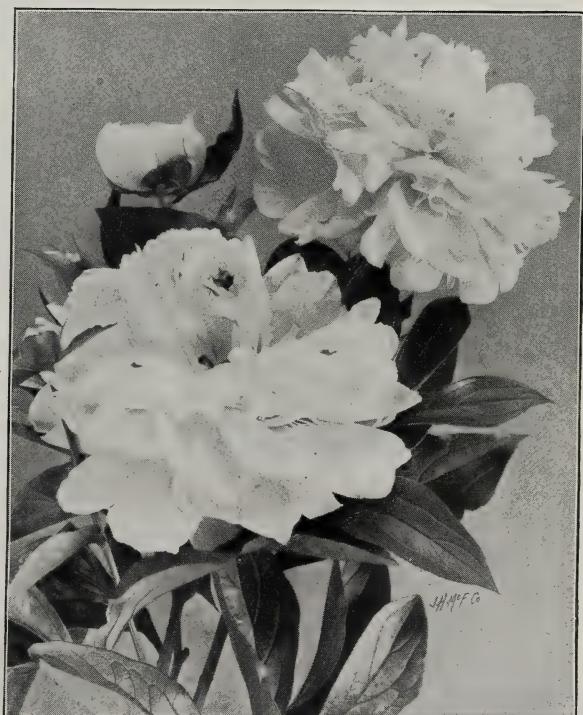
Ne Plus Ultra. Solid bright pink, very double. 45 cts.

Pomponia. Large, rose-pink, salmon center; very free-flowering. 35 cts.

Purple Prince. Rich purple. 35c.

San Toy. Pure white, with chrysanthemum center; red stamens; resembles a rose; one of the finest. 60 cts.

Victoria Tricolor. Light mottled, with pink and yellowish white center. 35 cts.



DOUBLE PEONY, FESTIVA ALBA

Phlox decussata, continued

Aurora Boreale. Salmon rose crimson eye, tall; a desirable sort 25 cts.

Ball of Fire. Brilliant crimson, the brightest in color of all Phloxes in cultivation and is one of the most charming sorts. 25 cts.



PHLOX DECUSSATA (See page 25)

Jocelyn. Bright salmon-red; very brilliant, dwarf. 25 cts.

Joan of Arc. Large panicles of pure white. Dwarf. 25 cts.

Kramer, J. A. Soft rosy-pink, rayed with white. 25 cts.

La Neige. Pure white, fine large flowers; medium height. 25 cts.

Le Pole Nord. White, with very distinct crimson eye. Tall, and one of the choice late bloomers, forming large clumps. 25 cts.

Lothair. Brilliant salmon, cardinal eye; fine. 25 cts.

Madam Carpenter. Clear white; very dwarf. 25 cts.

Miss Lingard. An early sort, with pure white flowers and distinct lavender eye; tall cylindrical spikes. A constant bloomer. 25 cts.

Queen. Pure white; compact habit and large full truss. 25 cts.

Star of Lyons. White, rosy lilac eye; dwarf. 25 cts.

Temple, J. T. Carmine-rose, large bloom. Dwarf. 25 cts.

Fine Mixed Sorts. 15 cts.; large clumps by express, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PHLOX amoena (Lovely Phlox). One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant. 15c. each, \$1.50 a doz.

P. divaricata. About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in rocky woods. 10c. each, \$1.10 per doz.

P. maculata (Wild Sweet William). One to 3 feet high, white or purple flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Beranger. Delicate grayish pink; fine form, dwarf. 25 cts.

Brilliant. Fiery red, overlaid salmon; large truss. 25 cts.

Champignol. Deep violet, in rays; dwarf. 25c.

Coquelicot. Fiery scarlet; unequalled color, dwarf. 25 cts.

Concourse. Rosy carmine, fire-colored center. 25 cts.

Eclaireur. Deepcarmine, rosy salmon center; dwarf. 25 cts.

Independence. Pure white; large and extra fine. 25 cts.



PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA (See page 25)

Phlox Pilosa. 1 foot. A plant of much merit and deserving a prominent place in the open border. Flowers purple; quite showy. 20 cts.

P. subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sandbanks. In summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. subulata, var. **alba**. A variety of the above, with pure white flowers. It is very desirable for covering a rocky or sandy place. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. reptans. A low plant, with large rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 a doz.

PENSTEMON digitalis. Quite common in moist grounds in the West; flowers whitish. Sandy soil. 15 cts.

P. glabra. One to 2 feet high, with large, handsome blue flowers. They like a light, moist soil in open sun. Cover with boughs or leaves through the winter; flowers in July. 15 cts.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum album (Japanese Bell-flower). About a foot high, with large, white, open, bell-shaped flowers. Plant in a well-drained soil in the open border. Clumps. 25 cts.

P., var. **autumnale**. One to 1½ feet high, with large, blue to white, open, bell-shaped flowers, sometimes with double flowers. 25 cts.

P., var. **Mariesi**. Beautiful variety with dark green foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Summer. Very choice. 1 foot. Clumps. 25 cts.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (May Apple, or Mandrake). A perennial herb, with creeping root-stocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, 7- to 9-lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad. May. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum (Jacob's Ladder). A good border plant, with numerous blue flowers. May and June. It can also be used in rather wet soils. 20c.



PLATYCODON

P., var. **album**. A variety of the above, with white flowers. 20 cts.

P. reptans (Creek Valerian). 1 foot. Finely cut foliage and clear blue flowers in clusters. Spring. 15 cts.

P. Richardsonii. Fine clusters of blue flowers. 20 cts.

POLYGALA paucifolia (Fringed Polygale). A low-growing and interesting plant. May and June. Leaves of a delicate purple tint, and large, handsome rose-purple flowers, beautifully fringed. Clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. senega (Seneca Snakeroot). This plant has two or more stems from a thick root-stock. Grows 6 to 11 inches high, bearing a raceme or spike of small white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

POLYGONATUM biflorum (Solomon's Seal). A foot high, often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing in June several or many rather small greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries, which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. giganteum. Larger and stronger than the above. Often 4 feet high. Give it a strong, rich soil. 25 cts.

PRIMULA (Primrose). Charming little perennials particularly adapted for rockeries or the well-drained border, either singly, in masses or when planted with other early and low-growing plants, like pansies, forget-me-nots, dwarf phloxes, or iris. The colors are rich and varied, and have a delightful fragrance. They make a beautiful addition to the hardy garden.

P. auricula (Auricula). Foliage smooth; flowers quite large, in many variations of color, red, purple, yellow, sometimes with white or yellow eyes and often with a band of gold or darker shade on the edge. A little tender; some protection should be given it in winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. officinalis (Cowslip; *P. veris*). Eight inches high. Forming large clumps in the open border, in many shades of color in spring, and often flowering until frost. Good clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. Japonica. Twelve to 18 inches high. A Primrose of vigorous growth, having several whorls of quite showy purple to white flowers along the upper part of stalk. Early summer to July. Strong plants, 25 cts.

P. vulgaris (English Primrose). Flowers pale yellow; a beautiful and hardy plant found wild in Britain. Large plants 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PYRETHRUM aureum (Golden Feather). Hand-some yellow foliage, used in border and edging. 15 cts.

P. corymbosum. A beautiful hardy perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with an abundance of large white daisy-like flowers, with yellow centers in summer. Moist, sunny places. 20 cts.

P. hybridum. Popular flowers, deserving a place in every garden. The plants form broad clumps, with handsome fern-like foliage. Flowers daisy-like in mode of growth; very deep pink to almost white. Clumps, 20 cts.

P. uliginosum (Great Ox-eye, or Giant Daisy). Two to 5 feet. Russia. One of the choicest. Forms a stout, upright bush, with light green foliage. In autumn it bears a profusion of the choicest pure white flowers, with bright yellow centers. 2 to 3 inches across. 20 cts.

RANUNCULUS (Double Buttercup). Double yellow; an old garden plant. 15 cts., \$1 per doz.

RHEXIA Virginica (Meadow Beauty). A low perennial, less than a foot high; with numerous bright purple flowers and yellow stamens through the summer. Plant in moist, sunny places 3 inches apart. It forms large beds. 15c. each, \$1 per doz.

RUDBECKIA lanceolata (Golden Glow). A very showy plant, with very large double yellow flowers. Forms fine clumps; blooms in late autumn. 25 cts.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. Two feet high, with rather large blue flowers in summer. Plant in a sunny place. 20 cts.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Blood-root). A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich, shady places or rock-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SAXIFRAGA Virginiana. A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster cyme of pretty white flowers, appearing in early spring. Pretty for rockeries. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS

Saxifraga cordifolia. From Siberia. Flowers rose-colored, in early spring. Leaves rather large, quite near the ground. 25 cts.

SEDUM acre. A little, low tufted perennial, spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rockwork or growing in front of the hardy border. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

S. ternatum. Low-spreading plant with white flowers. Dry open places. 15c.

SHASTA DAISY. A new Daisy, with large white flowers and yellow center; finely cut foliage. 20 cts.

SHORTIA galacifolia. A rare and beautiful species but recently introduced from the mountains of North Carolina. The leaves are evergreen, the petals, five in number, are pure white and scalloped or notched on the edges; flower about an inch across. Plant in a rich, shady place. Flowers in early summer. Hardy. Clumps. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SILENE alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). A pretty little Alpine, growing about 6 inches high, with quite large white flowers; fine for rock-work. 15 cts.

S. Pennsylvanicum (Wild Pink). Low, 5 to 8 inches high. Flowers clustered, short-stalked, pink. June. Light, well-drained soil in open sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). Delights in a well-drained soil and when well grown is about a foot high, well branched and bearing large crimson flowers. June. Try it. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS (See preceding page)



SMILACINA BIFOLIA

and when well grown is about a foot high, well branched and bearing large crimson flowers. June. Try it. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SMILACINA bifolia (*Maianthemum canadense*). Three or 4 inches high, with small white flowers in spring; fragrant. 10 cts.

S. racemosa (False Solomon's Seal). One to 2 ft. Flowers white, in terminal racemes, found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides. June and July. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod). This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters, and with them add much to the bloom in autumn. In mixed sorts. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Solidago Canadensis. A tall species in sandy open places; flowers small but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the very finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. nemoralis. A low plant, in dry open places, with very bright yellow flowers. August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. odora (Sweet Goldenrod). This species grows about 2 feet high. Leaves bright green, having a sweet, aromatic taste and an odor like anise. Flowers of a darker yellow than in most species. Dry, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SPIGELLIA Marilandica (Pink Root). About a foot high, with long, red tubular flowers, yellow inside. Quite showy. Plant in a well-drained soil, either in partial shade or open border. June. 15 cts.

SPIRAEA lobata (Queen of the Prairies). The flowers are quite handsome, of a deep peach color, and produced in abundance in clusters at the ends of the branches. Very handsome and satisfactory to grow. Good clumps, 25 cts.

S. Filipendula. A very beautiful plant with finely cut leaves and large trusses of pure white flowers. Six to 12 inches high. 25 cts.

STOKESIA cyanea (Stoke's Aster). Twelve to 18 inches high. Flowers large, blue and quite showy. Blooms from August to late frost. Plant in a well-drained soil. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

STREPTOPUS rosea (Twisted Stalk). Six to 20 inches high. Flowers small, rose-purple. Grows in cool damp woods. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



SMILACINA RACEMOSA (See page 29)

STYLOPHORUM diphyllum (Celandine Poppy). A hardy perennial, forming good clumps; has dark green leaves and large showy yellow flowers in summer. Planted in the open border or among shrubs is very attractive. One to 2 feet high. Clumps, 25 cts. each.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)—

T. anemonoides (Rue Anemone). This plant grows about 9 inches high, from a cluster of thickened tuberous roots. One of the earliest of our wood flowers. Often seen with anemones. Flowers white. At home in the rock-garden or a well drained shady corner. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

T. dioicum. One to 2 feet high. Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA

Thalictrum Cornuti (Tall Meadow Rue). A stronger plant than Dioicum. Often 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white. July to September. It does very well in moist garden soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

TIARELLA cordifolia (False Miterwort). About 10 inches high, bearing a short raceme of pretty white flowers. Rich, moist, shady places. May or June. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HERMOPSIS Caroliniana. A tall plant 2 to 3 feet high, with bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Rich, sunny places in June. 20 cts.

TRADESCANTIA Virginica (Spiderwort). An old garden plant, well known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, either in shade or sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

TRILLIUM (Three-leaved Nightshade). A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from a tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower. They belong to the lily family, bloom in early spring, and are easily grown. They like a moist, shady situation.

T. cernuum. Is about a foot high, with nodding white flowers tinted with purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

T. grandiflorum. Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high, bearing a large white flower, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac color with age. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

T. erectum. Has broader, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

T. erectum, var. album. A variety with white or greenish white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Trillium recurvatum. Leaves green with white patches, flowers brown-purple. A most beautiful and easily grown Trillium. 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM (See page 31)

Uvularias are easily cultivated, and quite pretty. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VALERIANA officinalis (Common Valerian, or Garden Heliotrope). Two to 4 feet high. A plant of old gardens, well known for the spicy fragrance of its small numerous flowers in spring, which are white, pink or lavender-colored and very fragrant. It delights in the open border in a rich soil, where it soon forms fine clumps. 20 cts.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra (Barrenwort). Eight to 12 inches. A plant native to Oregon and Washington. Of creeping habit, with quite pretty compound leaves and creamy white flowers. Plant in rich, moist, shady place. 20 cts.

VERNONIA Noveboracensis (Ironweed). Three to 5 feet. Vigorous-growing perennial, with very showy purple flowers in small heads in autumn. Very effective as single specimens, or grown in clumps near water. 20 cts.

VIOLA. The Violets are for the most part among our first spring flowers. They furnish an abundance of bloom, a variety of colors, and are so easily grown as to be worthy of a place in every wild garden.

V. Californica (California Violet). A large, single, blue-flowered Violet forming large clumps, very fragrant; needs a little protection in winter. It also makes a fine plant for window culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. Canadensis. Is 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. May to August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. blanda (Sweet White Violet). Flowers slightly fragrant. Damp open places in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

T. sessile. Four to 12 inches high. Flowers dark purple. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

T. sessile var. **Californicum.** From the Pacific coast. Large roots. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

TRITOMA uvaria (Red-Hot Poker Plant). Two to 3 feet, bearing at the top a spike of a foot or more of showy red and yellow flowers. Plant in a sunny place in soil well-drained. 25 cts. each.

UVULARIA grandiflora (Large Bellwort). About 15 inches high, forking above, bearing numerous membranous leaves and yellowish drooping flowers. Frequently has more than one stalk from the same root. Blooms in early spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

U. perfoliata. Smaller than the last, with leaves more clasping on the stalk. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

U. sessilifolia. Similar to the above, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Viola canina, var. *sylvestris* (Dog Violet). A pretty, many-flowered Violet, 6 inches high, blue in color, branching and forming little clumps. Moist shady places. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

V. cucullata (Common Blue Violet). A strong-growing plant, from a thickened or tuberous root; stemless, each leaf and flower-stalk growing on a long stem from the root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple; single. Like nearly all our native Violets, it grows in damp places, mostly in shade. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

V. cornuta (Horned Pansy). An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet-scented bright flowers in spring; quite hardy in wet or very moist, open places. White and lavender. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. odorata Czar (Sweet Violet). This is a variety of the English Violet which is scattered over Europe and Russian Asia, and grown near the European cities in great quantities for the city markets. This variety Czar is a good bedding plant here; its flowers are double, violet in color and very fragrant in spring. It likes a moist and rather heavy soil in the open border, or where it can get the noonday sun. Hardy, yet it is greatly benefited by a covering of boughs or leaves through the winter. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

V. odorata. The common sweet English Violet. Single, but very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. pubescens. Six to 12 inches high. Flowers yellow, veined with purple. This little Violet is found throughout New England, in rather dry soils in shade, in early summer. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



VIOLA CUCULLATA

V. rotundifolia. Low; 2 to 3 inches high. A yellow Violet with large round leaves flat on the ground; growing on moist, mossy banks near mountain brooks. Early spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

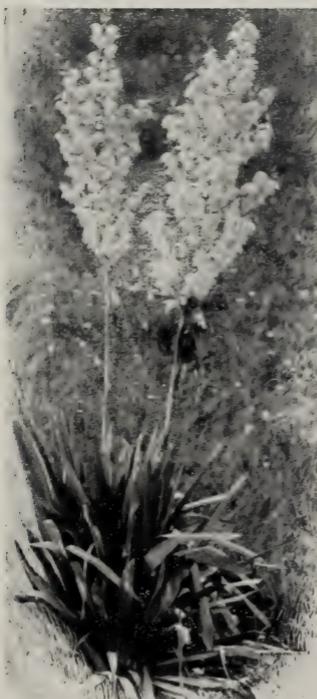
V. pedata (Bird's-Foot Violet). Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delights in a dry sandy soil in open sun. Spring and early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine large clumps. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. pedata, var. *bicolor*. A beautiful variety of the above, with two leaves of the flower violet-colored. Does nicely in a sandy loam soil in partial shade. Spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

VINCA minor (Common Periwinkle). A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant, with blue flowers. Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. This plant is quite hardy, and very desirable to plant in dry shade, where it will cover barren places. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

V. minor alba. A fine variety with pure white flowers, borne in profusion. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). The dark green leaves, 1 to 2 feet long, are clustered at the base, about an inch wide in the center, running to a sharp point, the edges splitting off into little hairs 1 to 4 inches long. The flowers are large, creamy white, borne along the stalk near the top; 3 to 6 feet high. Very ornamental on the lawn, producing a unique effect not equaled by any other plant. It is an evergreen, and looks well through the winter. Too heavy for the mail. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA



BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS

Bogs and lakes are very essential elements in landscape work. The wet, springy banks and muddy pool below can be made the choicest spots under the magic touch of the progressive gardener of today. These unsightly places are made to produce a great wealth of both flowers and foliage; the muddy pool is transformed into the lake for aquatics, and the springy bank is set to *Sarracenia*s, *Dionæa*s, etc., and made into a botanist's paradise, for here these bog plants are at home.

ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The rootstock has an aromatic flavor, well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes or wet places. 10 cts.

A. Calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Leaves beautifully striped with white. Easily grown in any garden soil. 20 cts.

BRASENIA peltata (Water Shield). An aquatic growing in 1 to 6 feet of water. Leaves entire, floating, 1 to 3 inches broad, greenish or purplish. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CALLA palustris (Water Arum, or American Calla). A bog plant, resembling the cultivated Calla in both leaf and flower, only smaller. Six inches high. Plant near water or mulch with sphagnum moss and keep wet. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CALTHA palustris (Marsh Marigold). Six to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing plant one foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 10 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

DROSERA filiformis (Thread-leaved Sundew). A little bog plant with long, thread-like leaves, covered with short red-colored hairs. Flowers rose-purple, along the upper part of the stem. 4 to 8 inches high. Wet, sandy soils. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DROSERA rotundifolia (Round-leaved Sundew). Found in wet, sandy places near water, in sphagnum moss and in a bog. Leaves roundish, covered with red hairs. Flowers white. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

D. longifolia. Similar to the above, only the leaves are narrower. Bog. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DIONAEA muscipula (Venus' Fly Trap). A most wonderful plant. The flowers are small, white and quite pretty, but the wonder is centered in the hairy-edged roundish leaves, which are so sensitive that they quickly close if touched on the inside. Insects are quite often caught and closely held until they die, when the leaf-trap again opens and is ready for more game. It is easily grown in wet or very damp sand, either in pots or in the open ground, in damp moss or bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



CALLA PALUSTRIS (See page 34)

pink or purple flowers. Plant in a wet place or bog. 25 cts.

IRIS pseudacorus (Yellow Iris). Quite large, bright yellow flowers on stems 2 feet high. 20 cts.

JUNCUS effusus (Bog Rush). Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. 10 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LIMNANTHEMUM lacunosum (Floating Heart). A pretty little aquatic, with small blotched leaves and pure white flowers all summer. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet deep. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MENYANTHES trifoliata (Buck Bean). A pretty little bog plant found growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog garden. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

NASTURTIUM officinale (Hardy English Water Cress). A well-known hardy perennial aquatic, easily grown in any stream. Flowers white. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

NESAEA verticillata. A pretty little water shrub, found along the margin of lakes in shallow water or wet ground, with clusters of small rose-purple flowers. Leaves are brightly colored in autumn. Forms large clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

NUPHAR advena (Common Yellow Lily). Has large leaves and single yellow flowers through the summer. Found in still water, 2 to 5 feet deep. Easily grown and exceedingly ornamental and satisfactory. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; by express, \$1.50.

NYMPHAEA (Water Lily)—

N. odorata (Sweet-scented Water Lily). This plant is too generally known to need description. Its large, fragrant white flowers are well worth the trouble required in growing them. Where no pond or slow-flowing stream is near at hand, the plant may be grown in a large tub partly filled with rich mud of clay, the roots planted in this and the tub filled with water. For planting in a lake, a stone can be tied to the root and thrown to the place where they are to be grown, or pressed into the mud with a stick. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet, or below frost. They are very easy to establish. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA

PELTANDRA Virginica (Water Arum). Leaves on long petioles, something like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water. Plant in water a foot deep in mud. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



SARRACENIA RUBRA

PONTEDERIA cordata (Pickerel Weed). Flowers blue; grows in water about a foot deep; quite often in sand, in ponds or slow streams. Flowers small but numerous, raised 8 to 12 inches above the water. Common throughout New England. For massing, plant 18 inches apart. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; by express, \$1.50 per doz.

SARRACENIA purpurea (Pitcher Plant). This plant usually sends up a single flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single deep purple flower an inch or more broad. Leaves pitcher-shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length, greenish with purple veins, or reddish purple. Plant in a wet place, keeping moss around the plant. The Sarracenias are all fine bog plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. flava (Trumpet Leaf). Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long. This is one of the best flycatchers; often hundreds of insects are found in a single pitcher. This is an easy one to grow in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Drummondii. Leaves 2 feet long, beautifully variegated; flowers 3 inches wide. Give this some protection through the winter. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. psittacina (Parrot-beaked Pitcher Plant). Quite small and rare. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. rubra (Red-flowered Trumpet leaf). Pitchers red-veined; flowers reddish purple. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. variolaris. A smaller species from Georgia, with taller and more slender leaves. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SCIRPUS atrovirens (Marsh Sedge). One to 3 feet high. Fine for moist or wet places. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SYMPLOCARPUS foetidus. This is one of the earliest of the spring flowers. The covering for the yellow flowers is dull purple, showing above ground before the frost is gone. The large green leaves appear later. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TYPHA latifolia (Cat-tail). A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like. Flowers grow in a spike. Good for wet, marshy places or quite moist soil. For massing, plant 2 feet apart. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



TYPHA LATIFOLIA

Shrubs Desirable for a Wet Place

These can be planted where it is quite wet, or they will grow in any moist garden soil. Most of them are desirable for growing in masses. The following are usually found growing this way: *Andromeda polifolia*, *Cassandra calyculata* and *Ledum latifolium*.

Andromeda polifolia, 1 ft.
Azalea viscosa, 4 to 10 ft.
Cassandra calyculata, 1 ft.
Cephalanthus occidentalis, 4 ft.
Gaylussacia resinosa, 2 ft.
Ilex verticillata, 5 ft.
Kalmia angustifolia, 1 ft.

Kalmia glauca, 2 ft.
Ledum latifolium, 1 ft.
Nemopanthes Canadensis, 4 ft.
Pyrus arbutifolia, 5 ft.
Rhodora Canadensis, 2 ft.
Vaccinium stramineum, 3 ft.
Vaccinium corymbosum, 5 to 10 ft.



CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS (See page 38)

HARDY ORCHIDS

The Orchids of New England, for the most part, are shade-loving plants, and delight in a soil well drained and largely composed of leaf-mold. While the common border plants are not particular as to soil, they like the open sun and are exposed to the drying winds; but these little Orchids require altogether a different treatment, both in soil and position. We find them in the wild, usually in a soil composed largely of leaf-mold; the trees and rocks, the unevenness of the ground, low shrubs and ferns, all help to keep the air and soil cool and moist, and with but little circulation of the air. We add some bog moss to the leaf-mold in making the bed for the smaller Orchids, raising the bed several inches to insure good drainage. Here Aplectrum, Goodyeras, Liparis, *Orchis spectabilis*, *Habenaria bracteata*, *H. Hookeri* and *Cypripedium acaule* will thrive. A few of our native Orchids are really bog plants and desire more moisture, like *Arethusa*, *Calopogon*, *Habenaria blephariglottis*, *H. dilatata*, *H. hyperborea*, *Cypripedium spectabile* and *Pogonia ophioglossoides*. Select a wet place where the surface is constantly saturated with water, building up a bed a little, and on top cover with moss 4 to 6 inches deep. Plant these Orchids in clean sphagnum. In this way we have had excellent success in growing them in shade.

APLECTRUM hyemale (Puttyroot). This plant sends up from a bulbous root late in summer a pointed green leaf, 2 to 6 inches long, which lasts through the winter, and in spring a stalk about a foot high, bearing a raceme of large, greenish brown flowers. Rich, moist, shady places. 20 cts.

CALOPOGON pulchellus. Although this plant is more generally found in swamps and peat bogs, it also frequently grows in moist, sandy soil. It is a small bulb about the size of a large bean, which sends up in spring a long, grass-like leaf and a stalk about a foot high, bearing in June and July two to six showy pink-purple flowers about an inch broad. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE

CALYPSO borealis. A little, low plant, 3 to 5 inches high, with very beautiful flowers resembling a lady's-slipper. Flowers purple and white. It does quite well in a bed of leaf-mold in a cool, rather moist, shady place. It can also be grown in a shaded part of the bog in clear sphagnum, just moist, not wet; it can be grown in the fern dish indoors. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. (See cut, page 40.)

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (Lady's-Slipper, Moccasin Flower). This is often called the Red Lady's-Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high bearing a single large, showy flower. Plant in a well-drained soil, with some leaf-mold. This does quite well in pots. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; extra-strong clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. (See cut.)

C. parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper). This is one of the very best of the hardy Orchids for cultivation, growing about a foot high; stem leafy, bearing at the top one or two very showy yellow flowers; fragrant. It does exceedingly well in a rich, shaded spot where leaf-mold has been added, and should be left undisturbed for several years. It will also thrive in the bog-garden, if not too wet. May to July. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; strong clumps, 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's-Slipper). Very much like Parviflorum, only the flowers are larger. This should be planted in a rich bed in which leaf-mold should be a part, in some moist, yet well-drained, shady spot. It should grow stronger for several years if left undisturbed. May and June. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. (See cut, page 37.)

Cypripedium spectabile (Showy Lady's-Slipper). The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. It is a bog-loving plant, yet does exceedingly well in a moist and partly shaded bed of peat or leaf-mold. It is also a good pot-plant for the cool greenhouse, or where the air is not too warm or dry. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant seen in a great cedar swamp, its natural home. We counted over 1,000 blossoms at one time of this in our bog garden last season, with several plants bearing three flowers on a stalk and many with two flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; strong clumps (too heavy to mail), 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. A few large clumps, \$1.

GOODYERA pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Eight to 15 inches high; leaves clustered at the bottom, white, reticulated. Stem leafless, about a foot high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. Plant in a shady place, with leaf mold. It does quite well under evergreens, where there is good drainage, also in the rock-garden. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

G. Menziesii. A plant larger than Pubescens and with leaves strongly marked with broad white bands, very attractive. It does quite well in a sheltered bed of leaf-mold, and also in a cool greenhouse planted in leaf-mold and moss. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

G. repens. Flowers white, leaves smaller and markings not so bright. A sheltered leaf-mold bed is a proper place to plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

G. repens var. Smaller than Repens, and the fine hair-like markings of the leaf are quite distinct. Flowers white, 3 to 4 inches high. This is a bog-loving plant and does quite well planted in clean sphagnum, away from the water, but where it is constantly kept moist. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

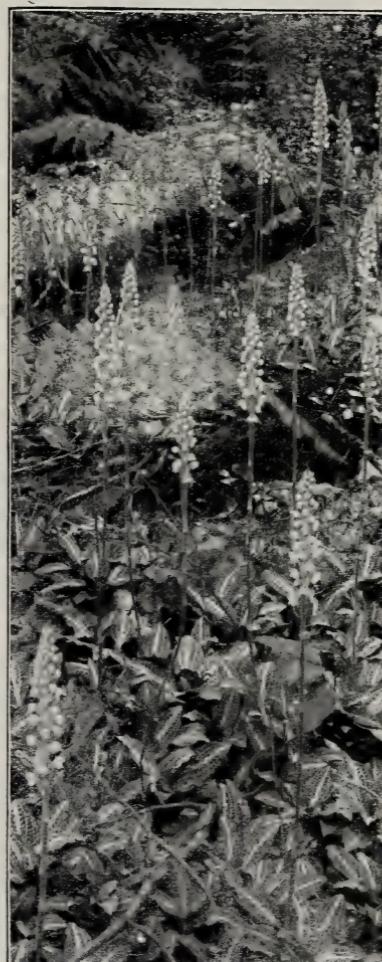
HABENARIA blephariglottis (White Fringed Orchis). A rare and beautiful species found growing in sphagnum moss. One to 2 feet high, bearing at the top a spike of pure white fringed flowers. Rare. At home in the bog. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H. bracteata. Plant about 8 to 12 inches high, found in rich, moist shades, usually on mountain side; flowers greenish, small, several; leaf-mold soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. dilatata. Plant 1 foot. Stalk leafy; flowers small, white, thickly covering 6 or 8 inches of upper part of stalk. Found in rich, moist places in high mountains or bogs northward. Plant in moss in wet places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. hyperborea. One foot. Greenish flowers along upper part of stalk, same location as Dilatata. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. ciliaris (Yellow Fringed Orchis). Growth similar to *H. blephariglottis*, but flowers are yellow and very fine. Takes readily to cultivation, and thrives nicely in moist garden soil or bog. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



GOODYERA PUBESCENS



HABENARIA

Habenaria Hookeri (Two-leaved Orchis). This plant has two large leaves growing flat on the ground, with a few small greenish flowers along the upper part of the stalk. Found in well-drained leaf-mold under evergreens. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. psycodes (Purple-Fringed Orchis). Grows about 1½ to 2 feet high, in wet or quite moist soil of muck or leaf-mold, bearing a spike of very showy purple flowers at the top. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LIPARIS liliifolia (Twayblade). About 4 inches high, bearing a short raceme of purplish flowers. Plant in well-drained soil; a shady bank is preferable. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. Loeselii (Green Twayblade). With greenish flowers. This plant delights in a wet situation just at the edge of water. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ORCHIS spectabilis (Showy Orchis). Leaves oblong, shiny, 4 to 5 inches long, near the ground. Stem 4 to 7 inches high, bearing a few pink, purple and white flowers. A choice little Orchid at home in rich moist woods, usually near small mountain brooks. It likes a bed of leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. Flowers rose-colored or white. Stalk 4 to 10 inches high. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SPIRANTHES cernua (Ladies' Tresses). Grows 6 to 20 inches high. Leafy below, bearing at the summit a dense spike of white flowers. This plant is usually found in rather moist, open pastures or grassy places, and is benefited by a little mulching when planted in the border. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

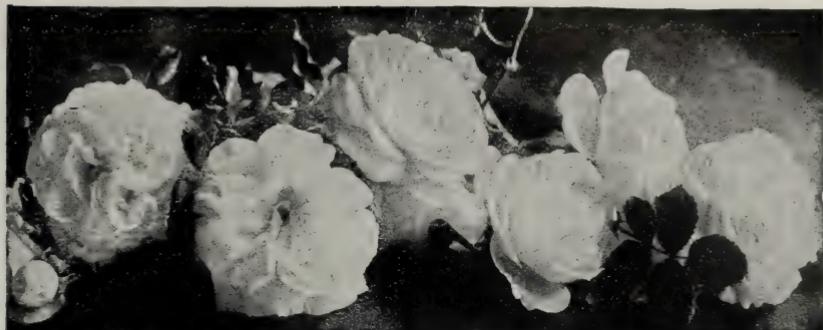


CALYPSO BOREALIS (See page 38)

Tender Plants and Bulbs

AMARYLLIS formosissima (Jacobean Lily). A fine plant, with large scarlet flowers. Plant in the open border. The bulbs should be lifted in autumn and kept in a dry place away from frost. 15 cts.

MILLA biflora. Flowers in pairs, pure waxen white, nearly 2½ inches in diameter; petals thick and leathery, of great substance, and will keep for days when cut and placed in water. Bulbs should be taken up and stored away from frost during the winter. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.



ROSES

In the following list of Roses, only those are mentioned that are particularly desirable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and beautiful flowers. I offer large, flowering plants (too large for the mail). They should go by express or freight and are not prepaid.

Anne de Diesbach. Flowers large, crimson, fragrant. 35 cts.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Lavavasseur). This new rose very much resembles the well-known Crimson Rambler, but is dwarf in habit, growing only about 18 inches high, bearing good trusses of bright crimson flowers from spring until stopped by frost in autumn. Quite hardy. Strong plants, 35 cts.

Baroness Rothschild. Flowers large, light pink, deepening to rose, borne on long stems, and surrounded by fine clusters of dark green leaves. 40 cts.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, with mossy fringe and crested. A beauty. Fine plants. 50 cts.

Fisher Holmes. Deep, glowing crimson; large, full, and of fine form. Very fragrant. 40 cts.

General Jacqueminot. This is probably the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. Crimson. 40c.

Gloire Lyonnaise. A beautiful Rose, with leather-like foliage. Flowers creamy white, shading to lemon at the center. Very double. 40 cts.

La France. A very popular Rose, large and beautiful, both in bud and expanded flower. Silvery rose in color, and deliciously fragrant. A great bloomer. 40c.

La Reine. A beautiful clear bright rose color, large and full. Very hardy. A standard sort. 40 cts.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon. Medium size, double and well formed. High perfume. 40 cts.

Madame Georges Bruant. This new, Everblooming Rose inherits the beautiful foliage and hardiness of *Rosa rugosa*. Flowers double, in clusters, pure white, very fragrant; buds long and pointed. Blooms at intervals through the season; forms a stout, handsome bush. Hardy everywhere. 40 cts.

Margaret Dickson. A fine white hybrid of good form. Fragrant and quite hardy. 40 cts. each.

Madame Plantier. This grand variety stands at the head for general usefulness on account of its perfect hardiness and fine bushy form. It is largely planted in cemeteries and exposed positions. The flowers are pure white, and are borne in great abundance. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, large and full. Very fragrant. A great bloomer and of first quality. 40 cts.

Multiflora. A very vigorous sort, making a heavy bush with beautiful pendulous branches which are hidden in the masses of creamy white flowers. Of the very first merit, and worthy of general use as a climber or shrub. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



MARGARET DICKSON (See page 41)

Paul Neyron. This is a hardy Hybrid Perpetual, with very large, deep rose flowers. A strong grower, with very few thorns. Buds especially desirable. 40 cts.

Rubiginosa (English Sweetbrier). A very hardy Rose, 4 to 6 feet high, with shining leaves which have a refreshing fragrance, and many small, pink, single flowers. Fruit orange-crimson, quite showy. Fine for hedges. Field grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



ROSA WICHURAIANA (See page 43)

ROSA rugosa. These Japan Roses are very hardy, rapid growers, attaining a height of 5 or 6 feet, rendering them available for impenetrable, ornamental hedges, for which purpose they are unexcelled. The foliage is rather thick in texture, and of the most glossy, luxuriant green. Flowers are large, single and most perfect in form, followed by large bright red or golden apples.

R. rugosa rubra. Flowers very large, pink in color; fruit brilliant crimson. 25 cts.

R. rugosa alba. Lovely pearly white flowers and bright golden fruit. 30c.

Soleil D'or (Golden Sun). This Rose, of recent introduction, is quite hardy and varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, much larger and finer than Persian yellow. Strong plants. 40 cts.

WICHURAIANA (New Japan Creeping Rose). A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as an ivy, and forming a dense mat of very dark green lustrous foliage. It is a rapid grower. The flowers are rather small, pure white, with golden yellow stamens. It is perfectly hardy, and very desirable for creeping over walls or covering unsightly places. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. The following are its hybrids :

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, white, in masses, soft pink at the tips. 35c

Manda's Triumph. Fine glossy foliage; large clusters of double white flowers; sweet-scented. 35 cts.

Universal Favorite. Foliage shining; flowers double, bright rose, fragrant. 35c.

Pink Roamer. A vigorous grower, with bright foliage; the flowers are single pink, with white centers; very fragrant. 35 cts.

Evergreen Gem. Flowers large, creamy white, quite double. Leaves dark green. 35 cts.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. White, very double flowers in large clusters. The buds are slightly tinged with pink. 40 cts.

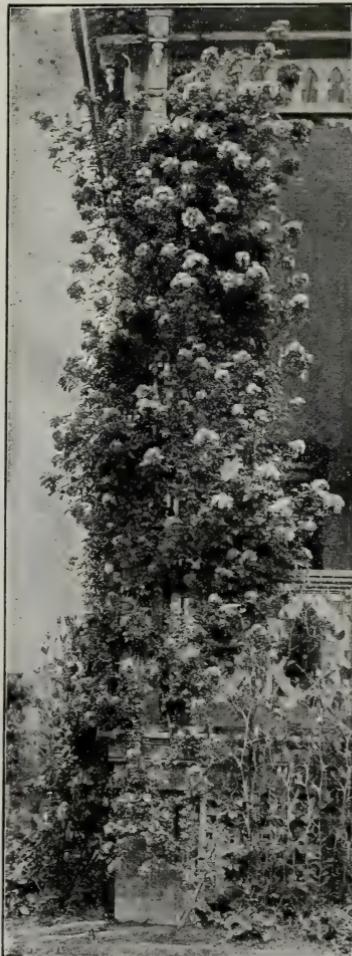
Crimson Rambler (The Hardy Japan Climbing Rose). This Rose was introduced in 1893, and has proved a decided novelty. It is a vigorous grower, making in some cases shoots 15 feet long in a season. The flowers are small, but grow in large, glowing crimson bunches, measuring from 6 to 9 inches from base to tip; 300 blooms have been counted on one shoot. The flowers remain a long time in fine condition. Seems to be well adapted to the entire country; should be in every collection. 50 cts.

Dorothy Perkins. Resembling Crimson Rambler in mode of growth; the flowers are double and of a beautiful shell pink color; quite hardy. 40 cts. each.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia). This, like Crimson Rambler is a very vigorous climbing Rose, bearing its yellow flowers in clusters, and proving hardy. Large plants, 50 cts.

Pink Rambler. A hybrid between *Rosa multiflora* and General Jacqueminot. Flowers double, deep pink. Fragrant. 40 cts.

Setigera (Wild Prairie Rose). This is a hardy climbing Rose, with good-sized single pink flowers. 35 cts.



CRIMSON RAMBLER

All my Roses are field-grown and guaranteed to be vigorous, thrifty and hardy. Give them the proper soil and needed attention, and you may be sure of an abundance of flowers.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A well-known climber, very hardy, and greatly used for climbing on stone. Forms a beautiful green covering, and in autumn is brilliantly colored. It can also be used to cover dry places on the soil, forming there great mats. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

APIOS tuberosa (Wild Bean). A pretty tuberous-rooted climber, with clusters of rich purple flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

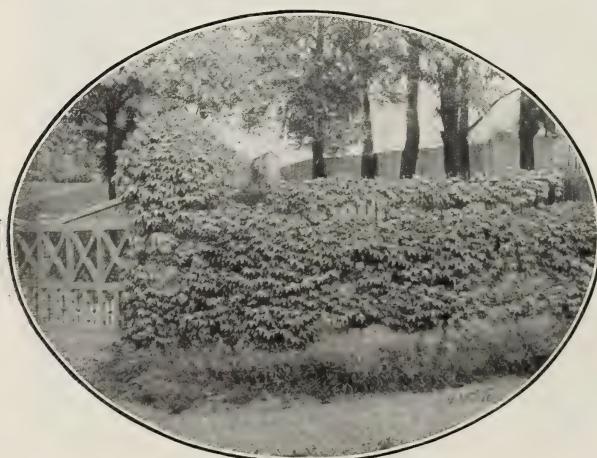
CELASTRUS scandens (Staff Tree, Bittersweet). A twining shrub, its principal attraction being in its twining habit and orange-colored fruit, which is pretty and very ornamental in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CLEMATIS coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A pretty southern species with large scarlet flowers. Hardy. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. crispa. Bluish purple-flowered species from North Carolina 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. Jackmani. Flowers very large, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, violet purple and distinctly veined. A continual bloomer through the season. The standard sort. 50 cts.

C. paniculata. July to September. "One of the finest of hardy climbers, with handsome foliage. Of very vigorous and rapid growth, producing in late summer dense sheets of medium-sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. This is a new Japanese plant, perfectly hardy, and finely adapted to use for any covering purpose."—J. W. Manning. 35 cts.



AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA

Clematis Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). Although quite common in many localities, it is one of the prettiest, both on account of its clusters of numerous white flowers and its feathery-tailed fruit in autumn. Banks of brooks and streams, climbing over shrubs. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LONICERA brachypoda. A very hardy, thrifty vine, with large green leaves that stay on through the winter. Especially desirable for planting near the sea. Flowers white and yellow. One of the very best climbers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. brachypoda aurea. A variety of the above, with leaves beautifully striped with yellow. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MENISPERMUM

Canadense (Canadian Moonseed). A pretty vine, with peltate leaves and small white flowers. Fruit black, looking like frost grapes. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

RUBUS hispida

(Running Swamp Blackberry). 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. Canadensis (Low Blackberry. Dewberry).

Common in dry, sandy fields; running extensively, the edible fruit of excellent quality, ripening in August. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VACCINIUM Oxy-

coccus (Small Cranberry). Fine for the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

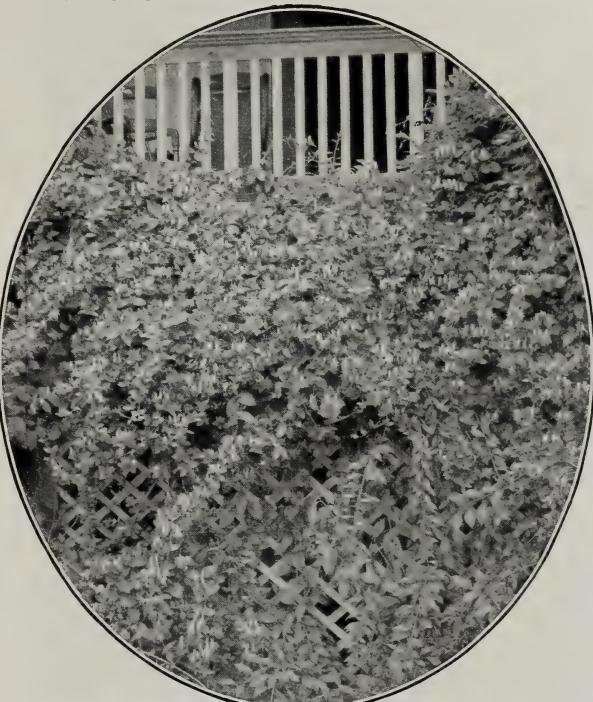
V. macrocarpon

(Large, or American Cranberry). Try it in the bog. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

VITIS aestivalis (Summer, or Pigeon Grape). A strong, tall, climbing vine with large leaves and small black berries, ripe in October. Southward. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. cordifolia (Winter, or Frost Grape). A very strong, vigorous vine, climbing to the tops of tallest trees. Flowers in May or June. Very sweet-scented; berries small, blue or black, in good clusters, ripening after frost; rather sour. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. Labrusca (Northern Fox Grape). Quite common in moist places near water. Blossoms in June. Berries are large, dark purple to amber color, and good flavor. Ripe in September or October. This is the edible grape of New England, and is improved by cultivation. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



LONICERA

My list of Hardy Vines and Creepers comprises all the standard varieties which will produce the best results. Many an ugly house might be transformed into a thing of beauty by the judicious use of vines.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS and TREES

Shrubs and Trees are too large for the mail and should go by freight or express. We do not prepay charges on Shrubs and Trees.

ABIES Canadensis (Hemlock). A beautiful hardy evergreen, with graceful drooping branches. Desirable for open, exposed places, growing often 50 feet high. It is also one of the very best for hedge-planting and stands almost any amount of trimming. 25 cts. and 50 cts.



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA (See page 48)

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). A tree with dark green leaves, a rapid grower, and well adapted for almost any place. It thrives in wet or boggy places, also on or near the tops of our higher New England mountains. Plants 1½ to 2 feet. 30 cts.

A. concolor (White Silver Fir). This, according to Dr. C. S. Sargent, is found in its native habitat, California, Oregon, Southern Colorado, New Mexico, etc.; grows from 100 to 250 feet high, with a trunk 4 to 6 feet in diameter; withstands the heat and drought best of all the Firs; a rapid grower and quite desirable for cultivation in the eastern states; the leaves are long and showy. Plants about 1 foot high. 40 cts.

A. nigra (Black Spruce). A dark evergreen tree, with short, stiff leaves. Can be grown in very wet ground. 25 cts.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). A hardy Fir from the Caucasus, sometimes growing 150 feet high. Foliage dark green and glossy, pyramidal in outline. A fine lawn tree. It does exceedingly well in Massachusetts. Plants 1 ft. high. 25c.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. A beautiful little evergreen which takes readily to cultivation, forming a compact mass of foliage 1 foot across and 10 or 12 inches high. Flowers bell- or urn-shaped, pale pink or flesh color in May. Plant 8 inches apart for massing. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; \$6 per 100.

CASSANDRA calyculata (Leather-leaf). A low, branching shrub, with nearly evergreen leaves, bearing in early spring leafy racemes of small white flowers. It grows about a foot high and usually is found in masses in bogs or wet open places; it will thrive in the garden. For massing, plant 8 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

EUONYMUS radicans. An evergreen with rather small leaves; desirable for running either on the ground or on the walls. One foot. Used for planting in front of large shrubs. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Euonymus radicans variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). An evergreen creeper, with beautiful variegated white, pink and golden-striped leaves. Fine for edging. Very prominent in winter. One foot. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

JUNIPERUS communis (Common, or Prostrate Juniper). A prostrate evergreen shrub, appearing as if the center had been pinched out and the growth had concentrated in the branches. Each one pushes outward and up a foot or more, forming a miniature tree in itself, the whole plant forming a beautiful shrub. 25 cts.

J. communis, var. **aurea** (Golden Prostrate Juniper). A variety with golden foliage the whole year; very choice, quite hardy. 25 cts.

J. communis, var. **Hibernica** (Irish Juniper). A tall shrub, often 30 feet high, with short, glaucous green leaves; grows in the form of a column, often 5 or 6 feet high, and no more than 1 foot through in any part; quite hardy. Plant 2 feet high, 50c.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). A beautiful shrub or tree, with small pointed leaves. A slow grower but very hardy, adapting itself to almost any situation, from the top of the rocky cliff to the sandy plain or moist hillside. Color varies from light to dark green and dull slate. 25 cts.

J. Virginiana glauca. A beautiful glaucous green. Rare plants. 2 feet, 50 cts.

KALMIA angustifolia (Sheep Laurel). A low evergreen shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with light green leaves and quantities of little saucer-shaped crimson flowers in May and June. Of easy culture, forming little clumps. It can be grown in the bog; plant 1 foot apart. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

K. glauca (Pale Laurel). About a foot high, with little, narrow, shining leaves, and large, showy white to lilac-purple flowers. A pretty little shrub either for massing in border or in the bog garden. Plant 1 foot apart. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

K. latifolia (Calico Bush, Mountain Laurel). An evergreen shrub, growing luxuriantly along our mountain sides, forming large patches; or in single round-topped specimens in moist, open fields, the dark shining leaves giving a brightness to the landscape. In May and June the gorgeous coloring of the large rose or white flowers lends an enchantment to the picture that one will not soon forget. It is of easy culture in almost any situation. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.

LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). A dwarf evergreen, 1 to 2 feet high, with handsome heads of white flowers. Leaves with revolute margins, covered underneath with yellow wool. This is found in bogs, growing in sphagnum moss, and can be planted there or in any garden soil somewhat moist. For clumping, plant about 8 inches apart. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



IRISH JUNIPER

LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei. A fine evergreen shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with deep glossy green foliage; flowers white, in showy spikes. Easily handled in a moist, shady place. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MAHONIA aquifolia. Low, flowering when 2 feet high; flowers yellow. The leaves are evergreen and of the most beautiful tints imaginable, from dark green to light shades of scarlet and purple. Some are dull, while others are of glossy shades. Hardy. Leaves greatly admired for table decorations. Strong-flowering plants, 35 cts each, \$2.50 per doz.

PICEA Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). A tall tree when full grown, resembling *P. pungens*, often having the glaucous shades. A strong, thrifty grower and one of the very best evergreens. Is a noble ornament to the lawn. Fine plants, 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.50.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). A well-known evergreen, with long, drooping branches. 2 feet, 30 cts.

P. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). A very hardy Spruce, with rather stiff branches. Foliage dense and varies in color from deep green to blue or silvery white. A very beautiful tree sometimes found 150 feet high. Plants about 1 foot, 50 cts.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). A strong grower, adapted to planting on steep banks. Plants 1 foot, 20 cts.

P. montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). Low-spreading shrub, with ascending branches. Foliage bright green. An ornamental shrub as single specimens. Plants about a foot high, 25 cts.

P. Strobus (White Pine). A tall, handsome tree, green all the year. A rapid grower, making a fine ornamental tree. Plants 2 feet high, 35 cts.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A strong grower, of pyramidal growth, will grow on quite poor soil. Plants 1 foot high, 25 cts.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). Evergreen tree, desirable for lawns well protected from winds. We get fine sprays and colors in this choice Cypress.

R. pisifera aurea. A charming shrub, with finely cut foliage and golden tipped branches. Often used with other evergreens for contrast. Plants 1 foot high, 25 cts.



HARDY RHODODENDRONS

Retinospora plumosa. A most beautiful Japan Cypress, with short dark green leaves thickly studding the branches, forming very fine sprays. Plant 1 foot high. 25 cts.

R. plumosa aurea. A variety of the above, with the leaves golden tinted. Very thrifty. Plant 1 foot, 25 cts.

RHODODENDRON punctatum. A hardy species, flowering when but 3 or 4 feet high, bearing pretty rose-colored flowers, spotted within. 25 cts.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). An evergreen shrub, 5 to 30 feet high, with dark green leaves 4 to 10 inches long. Flowers white, pink or purple, greenish in the throat and spotted with yellow or red. Takes readily to cultivation. July. Nursery-grown, with a good ball of earth attached. 9 to 12 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz. (See cut.)

R. Catawbiense. Grows 4 to 6 feet high, and forms a good bush, with deep green leaves and handsome heads of lilac-purple flowers in June. Quite hardy plants. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

TAXUS baccata, var. **Canadensis** (Ground Hemlock). A low evergreen shrub, about 3 feet high. Plant in the shade of other taller shrubs or trees. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). A well-known plant found in wet places, usually in swamps, in northern New England, Canada, etc.; has been largely used for hedge purposes and for single specimens. It bears severe trimming; plants 2 feet high, 25 cts.

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana. A beautiful form of Arborvitæ, with very short, dark green leaves. Plant 2 feet high, 50 cts.

T. occidentalis globosa (Globose Arborvitæ). A low form, with dense, globe-shaped bush, about 1 foot. 50 cts.

T. occidentalis, Little Gem. Quite dwarf, growing broader than high. 8 inches. 25 cts. each.



BERBERIS THUNBERGII (See opposite page)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS and TREES

Shrubs and trees are too large for the mail and should go by freight or express.

ACER Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple). Beautifully striped bark and deep green, broad foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. spicatum (Mountain, or White-barked Maple). A fine, thrifty plant, with deep crimson twigs; leaves sharp-pointed. Forms large, fine clumps. 25 cts.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Shad Bush). Often 30 feet high. One of the first to flower. Flowers numerous, white, in pretty racemes. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARALIA pentaphylla. From Japan. Branches spiny; leaves deeply divided, bright glossy green. Plants 2 feet, 25 cts.

AZALEA arborescens (Smooth Azalea). Flowers large, pure white and fragrant. One to 1½ feet. 50 cts.

A. calendulacea (Flame-colored Azalea). This shrub is a native of the southern states, growing from 3 to 10 feet high, bearing a profusion of beautiful orange-colored flowers, which turn to flame color with age. Hardy. 1 to 1½ feet, 40 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

A. nudiflora (Purple Azalea). This is one of the finest of our native shrubs, growing from 2 to 10 feet high in dry woodlands and swamps, forming clumps. The tubular flowers are very showy, varying from almost white and flesh-color to pink or purple. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. mollis. A hardy Azalea from China, with rather large yellow flowers in spring. 1 to 1½ feet. 40 cts.

A. Vaseyi (Rhododendron). But recently discovered on the mountains of North Carolina. It grows quite tall and seems to respond to cultivation readily, adapting itself to almost any situation, the flowers varying from light pink to deep rose color, mottled at the base inside. Hardy in New England. The leaves take on beautiful tints in autumn, which give a new charm to this class of plants. 12 to 18 inches. 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Azalea viscosa (Sweet White Honeysuckle). Grows 4 to 10 feet high, with white or slightly rose-tinged flowers; very fragrant. This shrub takes readily to cultivation, forming fine, large clumps. Nice plants with bloom buds, 1½ to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; clumps, 2 to 3 feet, 70 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BERBERIS purpurea (Purple Barberry.) A very choice variety, with deep purple foliage throughout the season. Fine for hedge-work. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

B. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Japan Barberry). A low bush with shining foliage and showy flowers. Fruit deep crimson, persistent through the winter. Fine as single plants or for a low hedge. 35 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; extra heavy, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. Can supply smaller stock for hedge-work in quantity.

B. vulgaris (Common, or European Barberry). Handsome upright shrubs, forming large clumps. Flowers handsome, yellow, in drooping racemes. One of the very best hedge plants. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BETULA papyracea (Paper, or Canoe Birch). A tall tree with white bark which easily separates into thin layers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; heavy stock, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). Flowers purple; bark and foliage aromatic. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea). A low, branching shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, bearing spreading panicles of white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas Tree). A small tree, with heart-shaped leaves, bearing its pink flowers in great profusion in early spring. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

CLETHRЯ alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Flowers creamy white, very fragrant. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). A low shrub with sweet-scented foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CORNUS (Dogwood)—

C. alternifolia (Green Osier). A shrub-like tree, 8 to 20 feet high, with wide-spreading branches and a flat top. Flowers pale yellow or white; fruit deep blue. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

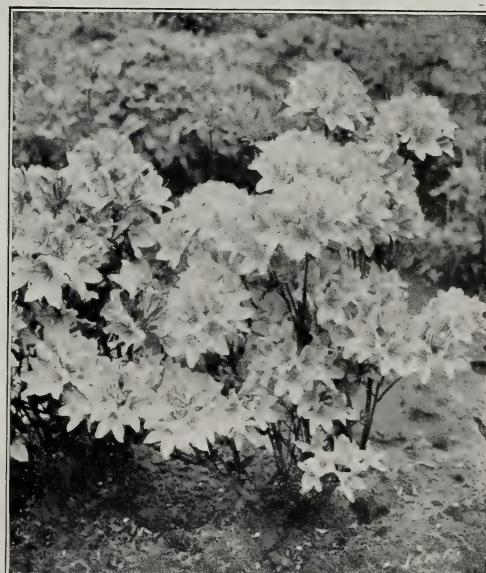
C. circinata. Five to 8 ft. high, with large white flowers; fruit light blue. One of the prettiest in cultivation. Leaves larger than in any other species. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). A large shrub or tree, often 30 feet high. Flowers white. Very showy in flower and fruit. Fine plants. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Mas (Cornelian Cherry). Has quantities of yellow flowers in early spring, followed by brilliant crimson edible fruit. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts.

C. paniculata. Grows 4 to 12 feet high; bark gray. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. sericea (Silky Cornel). A shrub 3 to 10 feet high with purplish bark, white flowers and pale blue fruit. One of the latest to flower. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



AZALEA CALENDULACEA (See page 50)

Cornus stolonifera (Red Osier). Handsome in winter on account of its bright reddish purple bark. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. Golden-leaved. A very hardy sort with dark red branches and golden-marked leaves, forming fine symmetrical bushes. 25 cts.

C. Silver-leaved. Similar to the above, only the leaves are marked with white. Fine. 25 cts.

CORYLUS Americana (Wild Hazelnut). A shrub 3 to 6 feet high. Flowers in catkins in early spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

DIRCA palustris (Moosewood, Leatherwood). Shrub 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers light yellow, preceding the leaves. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DIERVILLA trifida (Bush Honeysuckle). A little low shrub, with pale yellow flowers and ovate-pointed leaves. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FORSYTHIA suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). A beautiful shrub with drooping branches. Flowers yellow, quite showy. 25 cts.

F. viridissima. Flowers light yellow, in great abundance along the branches. 25c.

GAYLUSSACIA frondosa (Dangleberry). A handsome shrub about 3 feet high, with striped bark and rather small green leaves. The flowers are greenish white, borne on long stems, followed by the large, delicious blue berries. Easily grown on moist soils. 25 cts.

G. resinosa (Black Huckleberry). The common Huckleberry of our woods. Very sweet fruit. Grows about 2 feet high. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA (See opposite page)

HAMAMELIS Virginica (Witch Hazel). A tall shrub, with oval or obovate leaves. It flowers in autumn about the time leaves begin to fall, and matures its fruit the next season. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). The earliest of this genus to flower. A vigorous shrub 4 feet high, with flat cymes of yellow - white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. radiata. A thrifty shrub from the southern Alleghany mountains, with white flowers similar to the above. The leaves are large, dark green on the upper surface, and woolly white on the lower side. The beauty is disclosed with every breeze, by turning a leaf here and there, and showing the woolly white against the background of dark green. Hardy, forming good clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hydrangea paniculata (Paniced Hydrangea). A vigorous plant, thickly studded with long, terminal panicles of creamy white flowers in autumn. 50 cts.

H. paniculata, var. **grandiflora**. The showiest of autumn-blooming shrubs.

Great heads of creamy white flowers turning to shades of red. It blooms late in the season, when most other shrubs are past blooming. Heavy, 50 cts.

HYPERICUM patulum

(Spreading St. John's-Wort). Low, 6 to 10 inches, spreading; flowers large, yellow, quite showy. July. 25 cts.

ILEX verticillaris (Black Alder, or Winter Berry).

A native shrub, bearing in autumn beautiful scarlet berries, which stay on until well into the winter. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; strong clumps, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

LAURUS Benzoin (Spice Bush).

Grows 6 to 15 feet high, with large, oblong-ovate leaves; forms fine bushy clumps, literally covered with small, spicy yellow flowers in early spring, followed by the rather large red berries. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LIGustrum ovalifolium

(California Privet). A very hardy Privet from California; grows 4 to 6 feet. The finest for hedge plants, also for seashore. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts.

L. vulgare (Common Privet).

Forms fine clumps. Flowers white, followed by black berries. 25 cts.

LONICERA ciliata (Fly Honeysuckle). Shrub 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers greenish yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MYRICA cerifera (Bayberry, or Wax Myrtle). Three to 5 feet high, forming good clumps, with rather small, deep green shining leaves, having a rich fragrance. It takes readily to cultivation even when planted on the seashore. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; heavy stock, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

M. Gale (Sweet Gale). Four feet. The flowers come out before the leaves. Foliage bright green and fragrant. Does nicely near the water. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

NEMOPANTHES Canadensis (Mountain Holly). A medium-sized shrub, with bright red berries in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflorus (Large-flowering Syringa). A rapid-growing shrub. 25 cts.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hop Tree). A small tree, with curious winged seed-vessels. Fine specimens, 50 cts.

PYRUS arbutifolius. A shrub, with small, shining leaves beautifully tinted in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak). This Oak is of exceedingly good form. The branches are somewhat drooping, leaves very deeply cut, glossy green, and of the most gorgeous tints in autumn. Plants 2 feet high, 25 cts.



QUERCUS PALUSTRIS

Quercus rubra (Red Oak). This is one of the largest of the Oaks, forming symmetrical tops. The leaves are showy in autumn. Plants 3 feet high, 35 cts.

RHAMNUS alnifolius. About 1½ feet high, clothed with yellow-green leaves. Takes readily to cultivation. It possesses much merit as an ornamental plant on account of its compact habit and handsome foliage. 20 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

RHODORA Canadensis. A low shrub, with showy rose-purple flowers, which precede the leaves in May. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; heavy stock, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

RHUS aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). A straggling bush, seldom 3 feet high. Flowers pale yellow, fruit red. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumac). From 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves very highly colored in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Branches smooth; leaves red in autumn. Forms a bush 10 to 12 feet high. 25 cts.

R. typhina (Common Staghorn Sumac). Mode of growth similar to *R. glabra*. The branches are covered with fine hairs. Leaves fine in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. Cotinus (Mist Flower, or Smoke Tree). A small tree, with very fine seed-vessels of a reddish color, giving it a fine appearance. 25 cts.

RIBES aureum (Missouri Currant). Flowers yellow, in racemes, quite fragrant. The leaves are highly tinted in autumn. 25 cts.

R. Cynosbati (Wild Gooseberry). Flowers greenish; berries quite large. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. floridum (Wild Black Currant). Flowers yellow; currants black and edible. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. prostratum (Fetid Currant). Leaves showy in autumn. For rocky places. 20c.

ROSA blanda (Early Wild Rose). Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Flowers light rose-color. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

R. Carolina (Swamp Rose). A native Rose, found in wet or moist places. From 4 to 10 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. lucida (Dwarf Wild Rose). Seldom over 18 inches high. Flowers rose-color. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

R. lucida alba. A very beautiful variety of the above, with pure white flowers. 50 cts.

R. nitida. Eighteen inches high, with narrow, bright shining leaves and rose-colored flowers. 30 cts.

RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). This shrub is a very pretty one in cultivation. Handsome, dark purple, clustered flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. deliciosus (Rocky Mountain Flowering Raspberry). A fine shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with very large white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. occidentalis (Black Raspberry). The wild black Raspberry so well known to every one in New England. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. strigosus (Red Raspberry). This is well known for its fruit in New England. 20 cts.

R. villosus (High Blackberry). The common high-bush Blackberry of New England. Fruit ripens in August and September. 3 to 6 feet. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SAMBUCUS pubens (Red-berried Elder). Flowers in broad cymes, white; fruit crimson, in large bunches, very showy. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Canadensis (Common Elder). A very beautiful shrub, flowering at a time when most other shrubs are past their bloom. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Golden-leaved. A hardy sort with golden-striped leaves. 25 cts.

S. Silver-leaved. The leaves are variegated with white and green. 25 cts.

SPIRAEA (Meadow Sweet)—

S. Anthony Waterer. A low shrub 1 to 2 feet high; a great bloomer from early spring to late autumn. Flowers crimson; very hardy. 20 cts.

S. opulifolia. Pretty shrub; flat heads of white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



SYRINGA JAPONICA

Spiraea opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). 25 cts.

S. salicifolia. Flowers in a crowded panicle, white or flesh-colored. Two or 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. tomentosa (Steeple Bush). Stems and lower surface of the leaves very woolly. Flowers crowded in a dense panicle, rose-color. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). In early spring the plant is literally covered with small white flowers. The foliage is light green, changing in autumn to the most beautiful shades, making it one of the most beautiful foliage plants in cultivation. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spirea). The leaves of this variety are oval and toothed at the end, rich green in color, and, like the above, most beautiful in autumn tints. The flowers are pure white, in clusters along the whole length of the branches. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). An old and well-known reliable shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet high, bearing small pink flowers and large showy white berries—the latter remaining on the plant until winter. 25 cts.

S. racemosus, var. pauciflorus (Small Snowberry). A pretty little shrub, often scarcely 6 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant; Coral Berry). Flowers in small clusters; berries dark red. 25 cts.

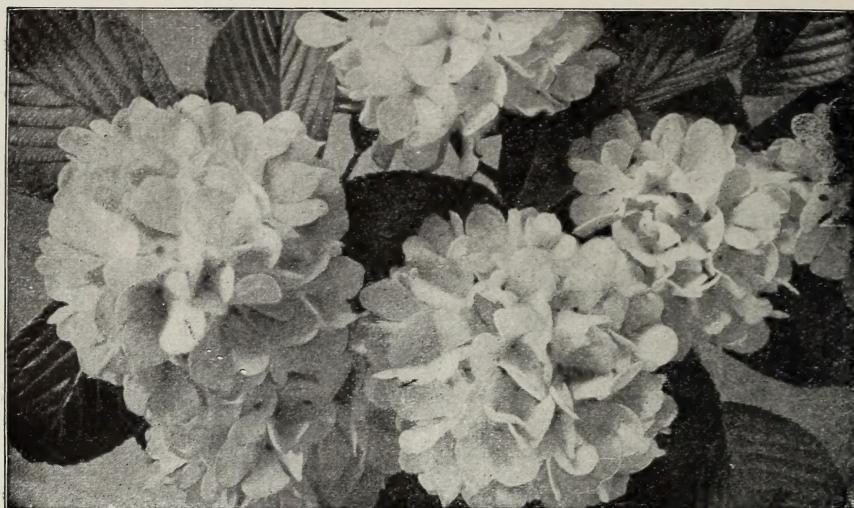
SYRINGA Japonica (Japan Lilac). A fine lawn tree, with glossy green leaves and large bunches of pure white flowers in June. Strong plants, 35 cts.

S. vulgaris. A fine grower, well known in cultivation; flowers purple, quite fragrant. Strong, 35 cts.

S. vulgaris alba (White Syringa). Strong, 35 cts.

S., President Grevy. Very large spikes of bloom; blue, with rose-colored edge. 35 cts.

VACCINUM Pennsylvanicum (Dwarf Blueberry). Six to 10 inches. Berries abundant, large and sweet, ripening early in July. Forms large patches in dry, exposed places. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM

Vaccinium vacillans (Low Blueberry). The Blueberry of our woods. From 1 to 2 feet high. Branches yellowish green. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

V. corymbosum (Common, or Swamp Blueberry). Tall, 5 to 10 feet high. This yields the common swamp Blueberry so well known in our market, and is not hard to grow in moist garden soil. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; heavy clumps, 50 cts. to 75 cts.

VIBURNUM (Arrowwood).

V. acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrowwood). Grows 3 feet high; compact in habit. Flowers white; leaves highly colored in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. cassinoides. One of our handsomest northern shrubs. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with broad, flat cymes of yellowish flowers. Easily cultivated and blooms in great profusion. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; heavy stock, 50 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

V. lantanoides (Hobble Bush). Grows 4 to 6 feet high. Leaves round, ovate, 4 to 5 inches wide, highly colored in autumn. Flowers in broad, sessile cymes. Very handsome. 25 cts.

V. lentago (Sheepberry). Flowers creamy white, in broad, flat, sessile cymes, 4 or 5 inches broad. A large shrub or tree, sometimes 30 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; extra heavy, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A finely shaped shrub, with good-sized leaves, whitish underneath; fruit red, turning black in autumn. 20 cts.

V. nudum (Withe-rod). Shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with thickish oval leaves. 25 cts.

V. Opulus (Cranberry Tree). Grows 5 to 10 feet high, with showy white flowers. Fruit bright red, remaining after the leaves are gone. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. Opulus sterilis (Snowball). Well known in cultivation. 25 cts.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw). Tall shrub, with horizontal branches; flowers white, fruit black. 25 cts.

V. pubescens (Downy Arrowwood). A compact shrub, 2 to 3 feet high. Has rigid branches and ovate leaves, tapering to a point. Produces in great profusion flat cymes of white flowers. Quite hardy, and is a beautiful plant in cultivation. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

V. tomentosum. Eight to 10 feet. Flowers showy, in flat cymes, pure white. Leaves large, rich green. Strong plants, 50 cts.

XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root). A low shrub, with dark-colored flowers; forms fine clumps. Especially desirable for planting under trees or for bordering walks or roadways. The orange coloring in autumn is very marked. 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 18 inches, 50 cts.

Collections of Flowering Plants

We can make up collections of flowering plants suitable for almost any place where plants will grow. Open sun dry places, open sun moist places, moist shade, dry shade, hillside, brooks, lakes, rock-gardens, etc.

My selection, not prepaid; they should go by express or freight. Please give the position for which they are needed, that we may know what varieties to send, tall- or low-growing, etc.

No. 1—For Open Sun Culture, Moist Garden Soil

These plants are desirable for making up beds and borders.

100 in 20 varieties	.....	\$10 00
50 " 20 "	.....	5 00
25 " 10 "	.....	3 00
12 " 6 "	.....	1 50

No. 2—For Dry Shady Places

Suitable for planting in dry woodlands.

100 in 10 varieties	.....	\$10 00
50 " 5 "	.....	5 00
25 " 5 "	.....	3 00

No. 3—For Moist Shady Places

This collection contains a good list of flowers, easily grown.

100 in 25 varieties	.....	\$10 00
50 " 25 "	.....	5 00
25 " 10 "	.....	3 00

No. 4—Low-Growing Plants for Rock-work in Shade

50 in 10 varieties	.....	\$5 00
25 " 10 "	.....	3 00

No. 5.—For Border of a Lake, Brook, or Very Wet Ground

50 in 5 varieties	\$5 00
25 " 5 "	3 00

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Gentiana Andrewsii. See page 17

SOUTHWICK NURSERIES
EDWARD GILLETT
Southwick, Massachusetts